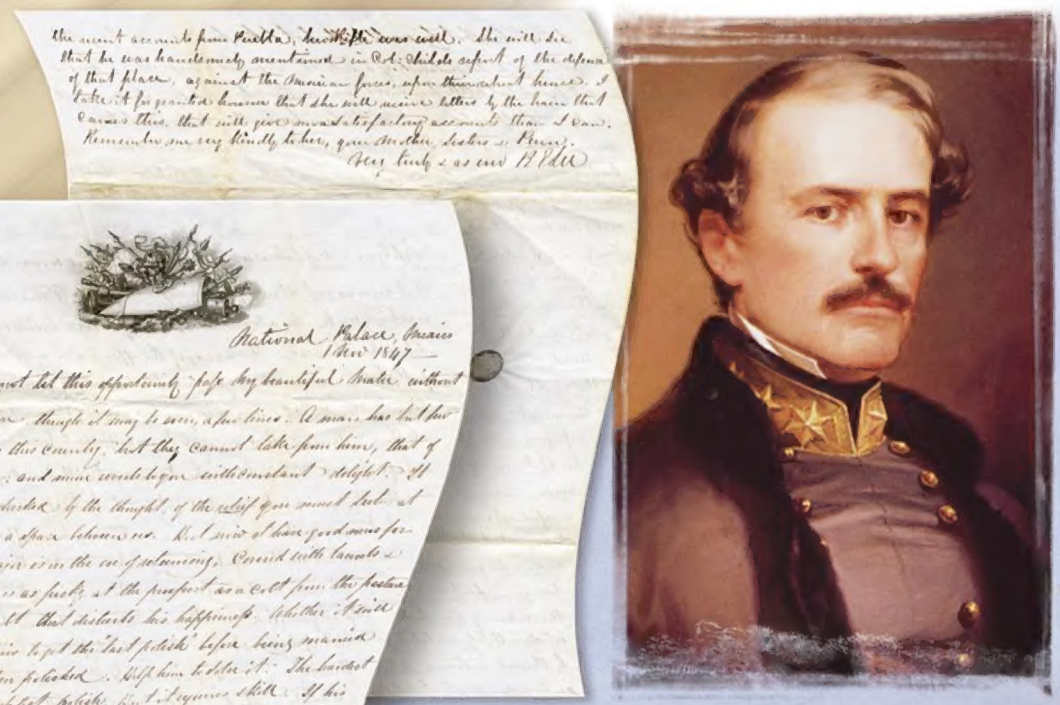
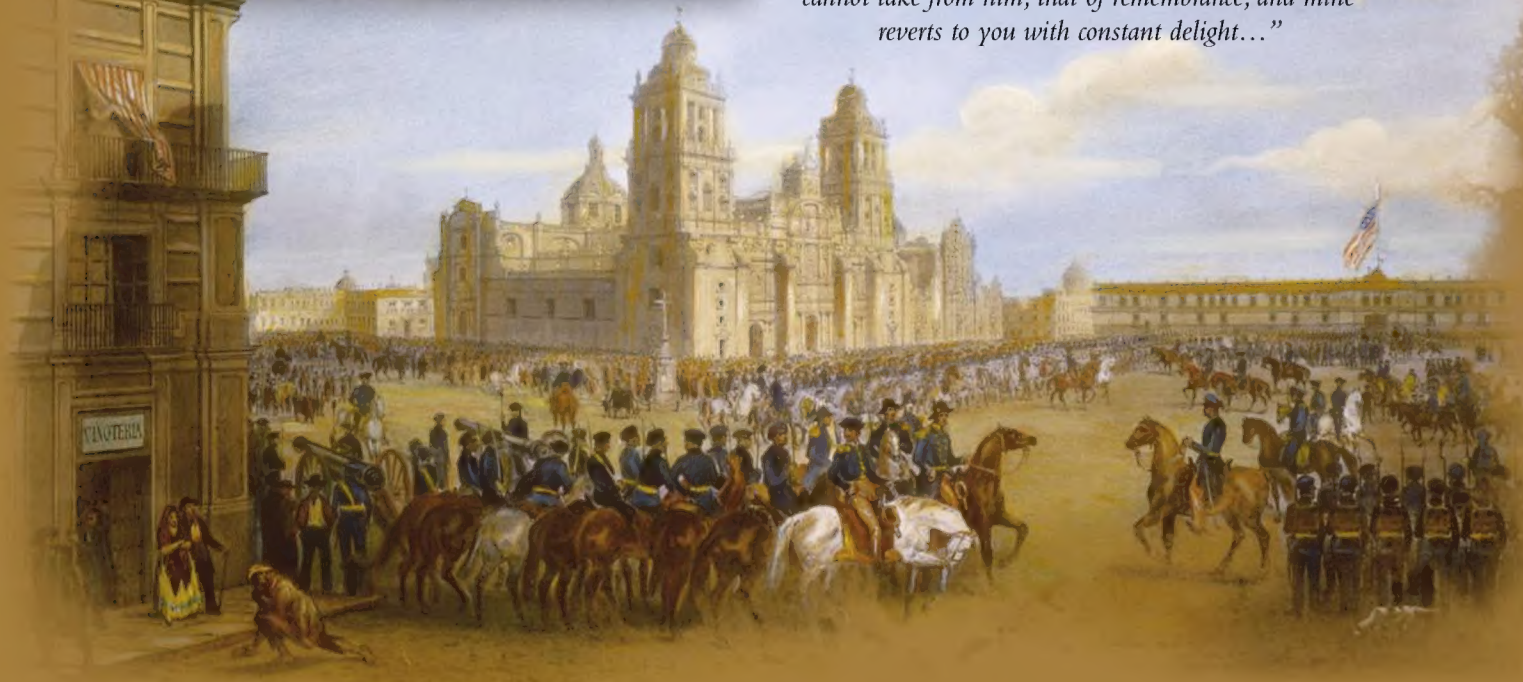
Profiles in History

Autograph Catalog 36



Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee writes an amorous letter from the National Palace in Mexico City

"I cannot let this opportunity pass my beautiful Matie, without writing to you though it may be even a few lines. A man has but few pleasures in this country, but they cannot take from him, that of remembrance; and mine reverts to you with constant delight…"



Profiles in History

Autograph Catalog 36 - Winter 2003

AIL ON,
O SHIP
OF STATE!
Sail on, O Union, . . .
. . . strong and great!
Humanity with all it's fears,
With all the hopes of . .
. . . . . future years,
Is hanging breathless on
thy fate!
The Longfellow verse in
Mr. Roosevelt's Message
to Mr. Churchill.

Item #72

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Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

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Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

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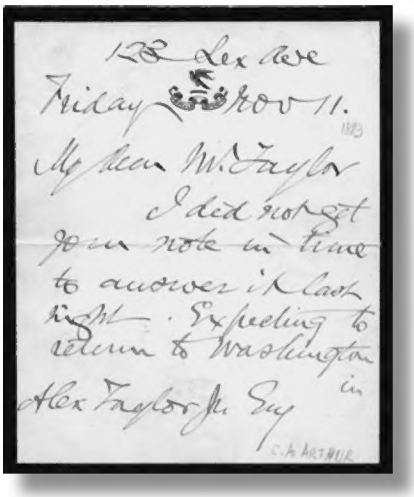
Editor's Note:

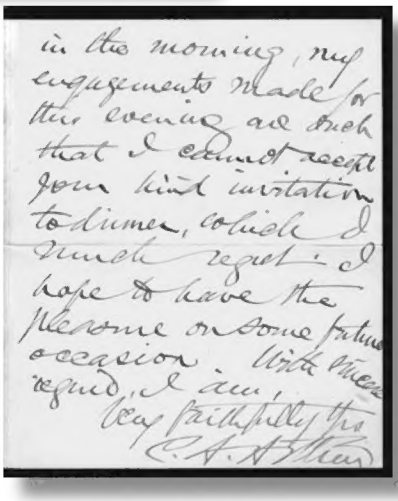
The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

Profiles in History



Lex Ave
Friday Nov 11.
My dear Mr Taylor
I did not get
your note in time
to answer it last
night. Expecting to
return to Washington in
the morning, my
Alex Taylor Jr Esq



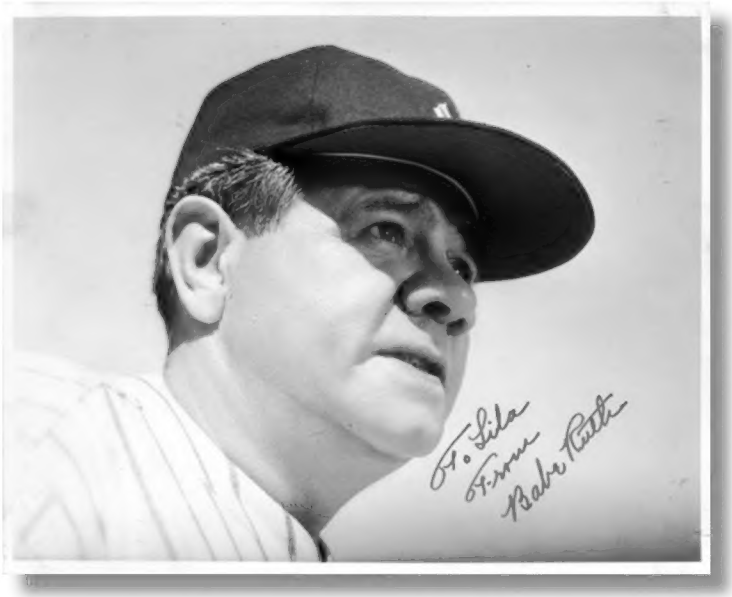
in the morning, my
engagements made for
this evening are such
that I cannot accept
your kind invitation
to dinner, which I
much regret. I
hope to have the
pleasure on some future
occasion. With sincere
regard, I am,
Very faithfully Yrs
C. A. Arthur

5. Arthur, Chester A. 1830-1886. 21st President of the U.S. (1881-1885). **Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Octavo, dated Friday, November 11, 1881 on black-bordered mourning stationery. Written to Alex Taylor Jr. The overleaf of the second page is erroneously dated (in another hand) *"1883"*, however, Arthur's date of *"Friday, November 11"* coincides with the year 1881. Arthur writes (in full):

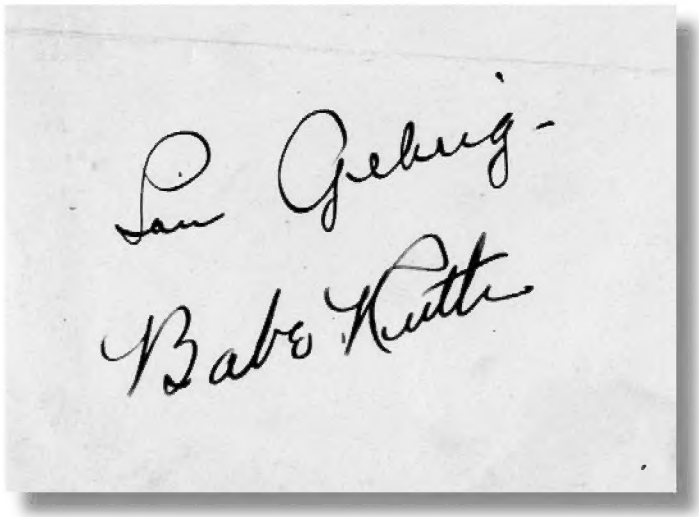
> *"My Dear Mr. Taylor, I did not get your note in time to answer it last night. Expecting to return to Washington in the morning, my engagements made for this evening are such that I cannot accept your kind invitation to dinner, which I much regret. I hope to have the pleasure on some future occasion. With sincere regard, I am, Very faithfully yours, C.A. Arthur"*

After stalking President Garfield for six weeks, assassin Charles Guiteau, who claimed he had been "divinely inspired", finally encountered the President on July 2, 1881, in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station in Washington. Garfield was shot twice, at close range and from behind. One grazed his right arm, passing through his right coat sleeve, doing no permanent damage. The second bullet entered his lower back, striking the 11th rib, and lodged near the pancreas two and one-half inches from his spine. For eighty days, the wounded President slid slowly toward death; he died on September 19, 1881. The country then looked to Vice President Chester Arthur to take the Oath of Office.

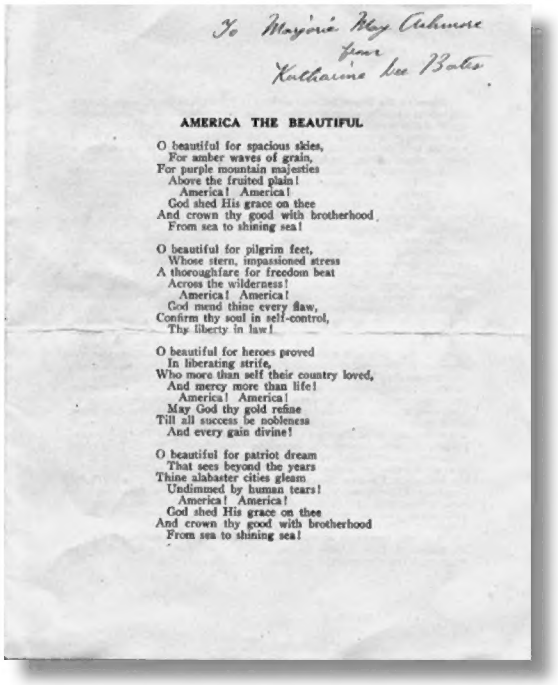
At the time this letter was written, Arthur had been President for just over seven weeks (he was sworn in on September 20, 1881); he did not move into the White House until December 7th. In fine condition. (#23816) **$1,500**



6. [Baseball]. Ruth, George Herman "Babe". 1895-1948. Legendary American baseball star and Hall of Famer. **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone, of the Bambino in Yankee pinstripes and cap peering intently off into the distance (the outfield bleachers at Yankee Stadium?!). Boldly inscribed in black ink on the image, *"To Lila From Babe Ruth"*. In very fine condition. The signature and inscription are exceptional. (#23832) **3,950**



7. [Baseball]. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. Bold Signatures penned on a single 4 3/4 in. x 4 1/2 in. album leaf in black ink: *"Lou Gehrig -"* and *"Babe Ruth"* towards the lower left corner. In fine condition. Signatures are both "10s." (#23647) **$4,950**



To Marjorie May Ashmore
from
Katharine Lee Bates

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

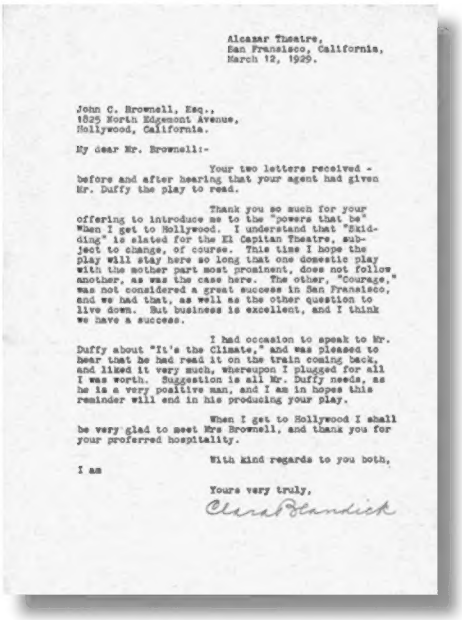
O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine
Till all success be nobleness
And every gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

"America the Beautiful"

8. Bates, Katharine Lee. 1859-1929. American educator and author, probably best known as the author of the poem "America the Beautiful" (1911), which became the lyrics of the beautiful hymn that many consider superior to our national anthem. **Printed Lyrics and Manuscript Signed**, "America the Beautiful", Four pages, Octavo. Bates has signed her name at the top right corner of page one, with inscription: "*To Marjorie May Ashmore, from Katharine Lee Bates*". The complete lyrics of her hymn "America the Beautiful" are printed just beneath (in part): "*O beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountain majesties, above the fruited plain! America! America! God shed His grace on thee, and crown thy good with brotherhood, from sea to shining sea!*". The other three pages of the manuscript detail the history of the hymn, the original version of which she wrote in 1893. The lyrics printed here, according to Bates, are the final copyrighted version, provided to protect the song from misprints and conscious alterations. In excellent condition with a crisp signature and inscription. (#23709) **$1,500**

9. Ben-Gurion, David. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader. **Signed Photograph**, 9 1/2 in. x 12 in., b/w, a relaxed image of Israel's first prime minister taken near the coast. Signed on the image in Hebrew in black ink, *"D. Ben-Gurion – Sdeh Boker"* – the kibbutz in the Negev desert where he lived. An intrepid political leader who ushered Israel to statehood, by the time he retired from political life in 1970, Ben-Gurion had come to symbolize the tenacity and determination of the young Jewish state. In fine condition. (#23742) **$695**



Alcazar Theatre,
San Francisco, California,
March 12, 1929.

John C. Brownell, Esq.,
1825 North Edgemont Avenue,
Hollywood, California.

My dear Mr. Brownell:-

Your two letters received - before and after hearing that your agent had given Mr. Duffy the play to read.

Thank you so much for your offering to introduce me to the "powers that be" When I get to Hollywood. I understand that "Skidding" is slated for the El Capitan Theatre, subject to change, of course. This time I hope the play will stay here so long that one domestic play with the mother part most prominent, does not follow another, as was the case here. The other, "Courage," was not considered a great success in San Francisco, and we had that, as well as the other question to live down. But business is excellent, and I think we have a success.

I had occasion to speak to Mr. Duffy about "It's the Climate," and was pleased to hear that he had read it on the train coming back, and liked it very much, whereupon I plugged for all I was worth. Suggestion is all Mr. Duffy needs, as he is a very positive man, and I am in hopes this reminder will end in his producing your play.

When I get to Hollywood I shall be very glad to meet Mrs Brownell, and thank you for your proferred hospitality.

With kind regards to you both,

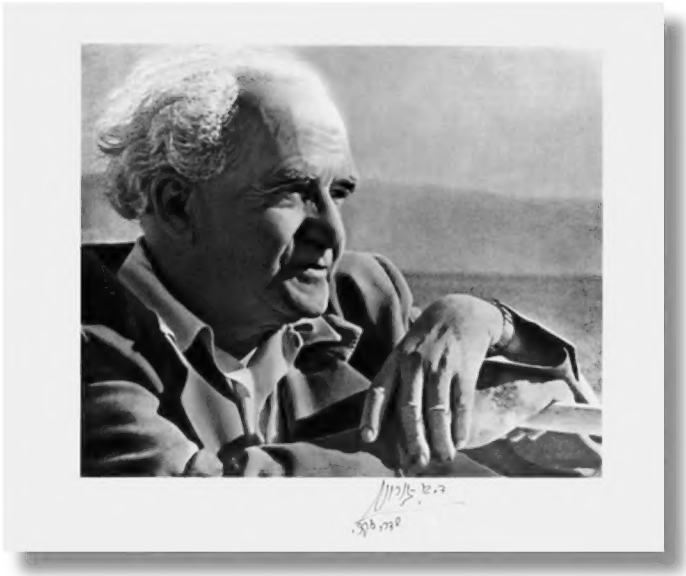
I am

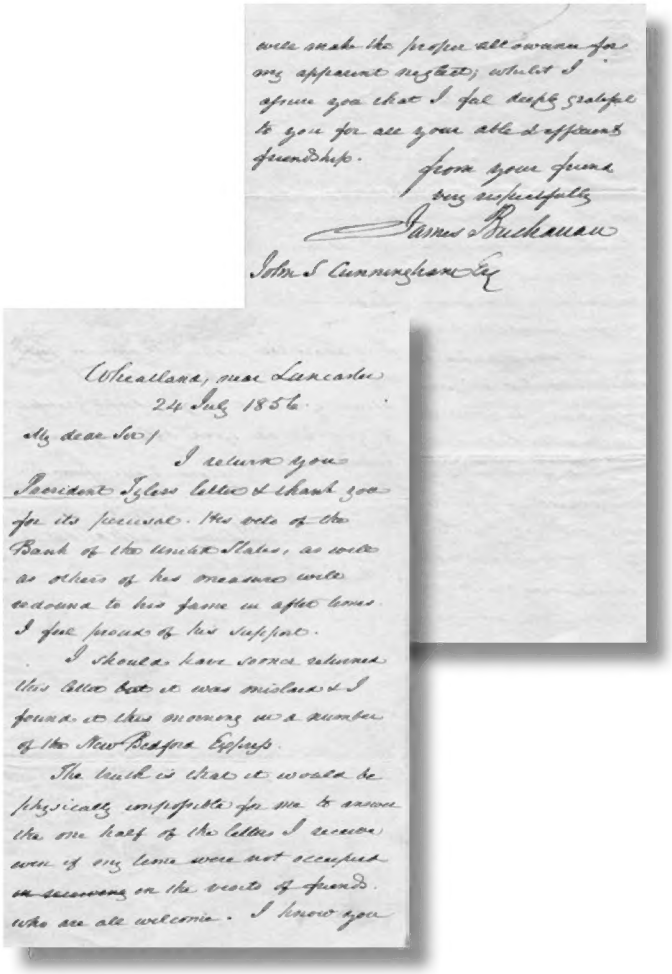
Yours very truly,

Clara Blandick

Auntie Em from *The Wizard of Oz*

10. Blandick, Clara. 1880-1962. American film and stage actress. **Early Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated March 12, 1929 from the Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco, CA. Written to John C. Brownell, a writer for Universal and RKO, who was also John Barrymore's understudy and double for three years when Barrymore starred in the play "The Fortune Hunter". "*Thank you so much for your offering to introduce me to the 'powers that be' when I get to Hollywood. I understand that 'Skidding' is slated for the El Capitan Theatre, subject to change, of course. This time I hope the play will stay here so long that one domestic play with the mother part most prominent, does not follow another, as was the case here. The other, 'Courage,' was not considered a great success in San Francisco, and we had that, as well as the other question to live down. But business is excellent, and I think we have a success.*" Often cast in character roles as a sensible servant or fussy, no-nonsense aunt, mother or grandmother, Blandick is best remembered for her role as Aunt Em (the aunt of Judy Garland's Dorothy) in *The Wizard of Oz* (1939). This early letter from her, written before she arrived in Hollywood to embark on a long and successful film career, is especially desirable. In fine condition. Blandick's autograph is very uncommon! (#23676) **$795**





Wheatland, near Lancaster
24 July 1856

My dear Sir,

I return you President Tyler's letter & thank you for its perusal. His veto of the Bank of the United States, as well as others of his measures will redound to his fame in after times. I feel proud of his support.

I should have sooner returned this letter but it was mislaid & I found it this morning with a number of the New Bedford Express.

The truth is that it would be physically impossible for me to answer the one half of the letters I receive even if my time were not occupied in answering on the merits of friends who are ale welcome. I know you

were made the subject of severe animadversion for my apparent neglect; whilst I assure you that I feel deeply grateful to you for all your able & efficient friendship.

from your friend
very respectfully
James Buchanan

John S. Cunningham Esq

James Buchanan has high hopes that history will vindicate the President who lost his Cabinet, John Tyler:

"[His] veto of the Bank of the United States, as well as others of his measures will redound to his fame in after times"

11. Buchanan, James. 1791-1868. 15th President of the U.S. (1857-1861). **Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Octavo, dated July 24, 1856. Written to John S. Cunningham. This letter was penned during the summer of 1856, when the political campaigns were gearing up for the fall election season; Buchanan had just learned of former President John Tyler's support for his campaign. In part: *"My dear Sir, I return you President Tyler's letter & thank you for its perusal. His veto of the Bank of the United States, as well as others of his measures will redound to his fame in after times. I feel proud of his support."* Signed boldly in black ink, *"James Buchanan"* at the close. John Tyler, who rose to the presidency after the untimely death of William Henry Harrison, was up to that time the most dismal and politically wounded U.S. President in history. When his party (the Whigs) brought forward a bill to create a third Bank of the United States in 1841, Tyler promptly vetoed it. In protest, his Cabinet resigned *en masse*, and the party abandoned him. He essentially became a lame duck President, and without the support of his party, could not hope to seek a second term.

An interesting letter from Buchanan, who himself would appeal to history for vindication of his own failed presidency. In fine condition. (#) **$2,500**

Caruso as "Canio" from *Pagliacci*

12. Caruso, Enrico. 1873-1921. Italian operatic tenor. **Exceptional Vintage Oversize Signed Photograph with Self-Caricature** in costume as "Canio", the famous protagonist from Leoncavallo's tragic opera *Pagliacci*. The photograph measures 11 in. x 14 in., heavy sepia-tone, with Caruso in costume and perched over a bass-drum prop from the set. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"Al collego Guido Ciccolini, Caruso, N.Y. 1919"* with mirror-image caricature penned just to the right. Considered by some to be the greatest tenor of the century, if not of all time, Caruso fused a natural baritone timbre with a tenor's smooth, silken finish. "Canio", the tragic clown from *Pagliacci*, was one of his best roles. Very minor chipping to edges; overall, in fine condition. Without question, the finest Caruso signed photograph we have ever encountered. (#) **$9,500**

"We have confidence in the Cuban peasantry"

13. Castro, Fidel. b. 1927. Cuban politician and dictator. **Historic Signed Photograph** with an **Exceptional Handwritten Political Quotation.** This fantastic sepia-tone image of Castro, dressed in campesino clothing with straw hat and ever-present cigar, measures 8 in. x 5 in. The Cuban leader has penned the following inscription in Spanish on the image, *"Confiamos en el campesinado Cubano.* [We have confidence in the Cuban peasantry] *Fidel Castro, Remedio*[s], *1962"*. A small town in the north-central province of Villa Clara, Remedios sits on the outskirts of Santa Clara, the provincial capital. The inscription regarding Cuban faith in the peasantry is especially significant, as the Cuban sugar economy, which relied heavily on the work of peasants, was largely based in and around Santa Clara. The province of Villa Clara is also one of the areas in which Castro allowed Soviet missiles to be based. The very same year this photograph was signed, the Cuban Missile crisis exploded on the international stage, pitting Castro and the Soviets against President John F. Kennedy. Remedios was one of the villages in which intermediate range ballistic missiles were deployed, and an image of the Remedios site was featured in Adlai Stevenson's historic address to the UN Security Council on October 23, 1962. A great signed photograph with an important and timely historical association. In fine condition. (#23858) **$4,950**

14. Churchill, Winston S. 1874-1965. British political leader, statesman and author. **Impressive Oversize Signed Photograph,** 10 in. x 14 in., black & white, a fantastic portrait of the Prime Minister casting a determined gaze towards the camera. Signed just beneath the image in black ink, *"Winston S. Churchill"*. Some silvering to the image, common with photographs of this age; otherwise in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#23740) **$6,950**

15. Coward, Noel. 1899-1973. English playwright, actor, producer and composer. **Oversize Vintage Signed Photograph,** approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a handsome facial portrait of Coward sporting a slightly serious look. Boldly inscribed and signed on the image to actor Clifton Webb: *"For Mr. Webb from Noel Coward"*. In excellent condition. Perfect for display. (#14047) **$395**

Court-martialed for reckless endangerment of his men – a pattern of behavior that would later contribute to the tragedy at Little Big Horn – Col. George Custer prepares his defense

16. CUSTER, GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 1839-1876. American army officer. **RARE AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED** in the text *"Gen. Custer"*, in pencil, Seven pages, Legal Folio, no place or date given, but written during his court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in September, 1867. With numerous cross-outs and other corrections, Custer writes (in full):

"The court having decided that Bvt. Maj. Gen. Davidson is eligible as a member of the court as thus far objected to; the accused further objects to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Davidson as a member of this court on the ground that he has expressed an opinion prejudicial to the accused as follows.

That in a conversation with a witness or witnesses the said Bvt. Maj. Gen. Davidson as is witnessed used language of the effect that he did not see how Gen. Custer expected to get out of these charges – he is a young man – a new comer in the service – he only graduated in /61 [1861] *never commanded a company & he must be taught that he cannot come out here & do as he pleases, in words to that effect & further language prejudicial to the accused.*

And further that after having been detailed as a member of this court who said Bvt. Maj. Gen. Davidson did make enquiry in regard to the merits of the said accused as is believed & did ask how he the said accused stood in his Regiment in words to that effect all of which the accused feels is to his prejudice for a fair & impartial trial.

The accused states that the order which he here presents is the order referred to in the point conceded by the Judge advocate during the course of the Prosecution, as not having been received by the accused in time to reach Gen. Hancock as herein ordered at Fort Wallace the failure to receive being due to the capture & killing of Lieut. Kidder who bore this order.

All of which has been admitted by the Judge advocate for the Prosecution.

The accused asks that his counsel be allowed to question witnesses either upon direct, or cross examination without reducing the questions to writing that he be allowed to request the Judge Advocate to interrupt any statement being made by a witness or other person present when the accused objects to such statement proceeding any further on legal grounds & that the counsel for the accused be allowed to state directly to the court & without reducing to writing any objection made & to grounds thereof, & in such cases to address the court subject to such rules as the court may provide- (Brief objections to be written when long)

And the accused makes these requests because a phonographic reporter is employed to facilitate the transaction of miscues upon this court & the accused believes that when phonographic reporters have been so employed the accused himself, or by his counsel, has been allowed to address the court, as above requested & that in such way the accused is allowed the same privileges upon the part of the Defense as are allowed to the Judge Advocate for the prosecution.

And the accused represents that if these requests be denied the Prosecution will be allowed a greater benefit than the Defense in that it will be permitted to cross-examine witnesses directly & to make its own statements directly & that moreover the objections of the accused will not at times be regarded unless he can directly state such objections to the court.

And the Accused believes that hereby the business of the court will be expedited & that the dignity of the court will not be impaired.

The Accused desires the Judge Advocate in presenting this Deposition to state the circumstances under which it was taken & to make that statement a part of the record.

Last night, the Bvt. Maj. Gen. Cmd. the Department asked the accused, through his counsel, to permit Major Elliott to return to Fort Harker, Kas, as he was required at that post on urgent public business. The accused objected to this as he apprehended that the Court would prefer to have Maj. Elliott examined upon these points in open court but subsequently yielded to the request of the Bvt. Maj. Gen. upon further consultation with his counsel and the Judge Advocate. But he still desires it to be understood that he wished Maj. Elliott to be placed upon the stand in order that he could be subject to the fullest examination upon these points that might be thought necessary.

The Accused states that he would now be able to close the testimony for the Defense but for the absence of these witnesses that the Judge Advocate was notified to produce these witnesses from the beginning of the trial & especially so last Saturday, that it is believed he has used diligence in procuring their attendance that the witnesses have been here & were allowed to go away & are expected tonight or tomorrow morning."

During the unsuccessful 1867 campaign against the frontier Indians, Custer was given a high degree of autonomy, due in large part to his Civil War reputation. However, his concern for his wife's whereabouts and welfare overcame his professional judgment. Libbie had planned to travel to Wallace, Kansas, to meet her husband, but Custer soon heard that hostile Indian activity in the area was high. Custer wrote on June 22,"I never was so anxious in my life," and he led his command toward the Platte River (in direct contravention of his orders) hoping that she had gone to Sedgwick instead of Wallace. Custer marched his men 181 miles in a week, a punishing pace that resulted in 30 of his men deserting. He promptly sent a detachment to round them up, with orders to bring them back "dead or alive"; one of the deserters was subsequently shot and killed. Upon his arrival at Sedgwick, Kansas, he abandoned his post and rode overland to Wallace in search of Libbie, where he found her.

Custer's commanding officer, Col. Andrew Smith, was enraged. He charged Custer with "absence without leave from his command," "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and also that he "seriously prejudiced the public interest by over-marching and damaging the horses." On August 27th, Lt. Gen. Ulysses Grant himself ordered a general court-martial of Custer, scheduled to convene at Fort Leavenworth on September 17.

The court met for eleven days. Custer's objection to Col. John Davidson, as mentioned in this manuscript, was upheld, and the officer was dismissed. The trial seemed to go Custer's way; however, at the conclusion, *"the Accused"* was surprised to learn that the court had found him guilty of most of the charges. In what was considered a lenient sentence because of his previous outstanding services, Custer was sentenced to one year's suspension from duty with forfeiture of proper pay.

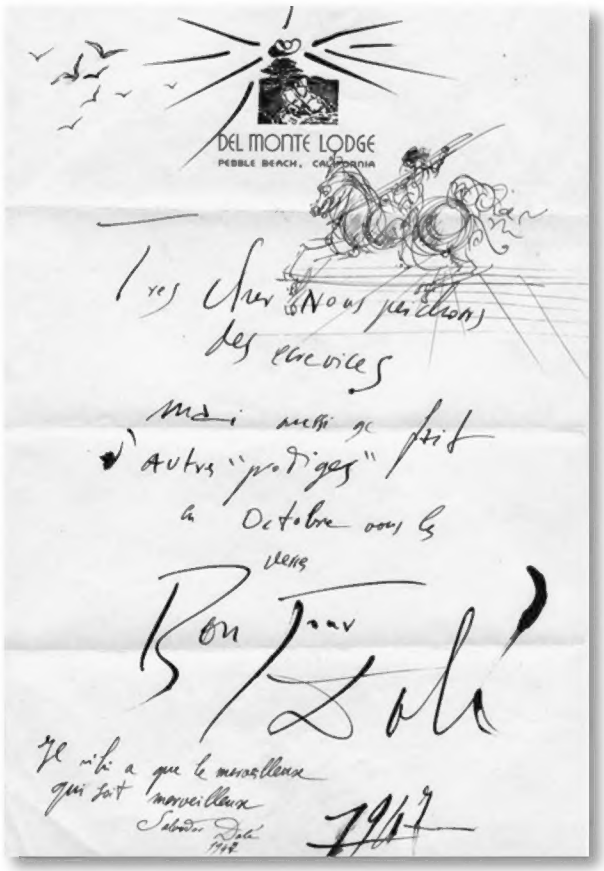
A rare document from Custer's 1867 court-martial, a trial in which Custer's reckless actions and poor judgment – a harbinger of the errors that would cost the lives of he and more than 200 of his men less than ten years later at the Little Big Horn – were brought to light. In fine condition. (#23859) **$49,500**

Court
The accused having decided that Brt. Maj. Gen. Davidson is eligible as a member of the Court ~~to present the order by which~~ Ad Interim for objected to; the accused objects to Brt Maj. Gen Davidson as a member of this Court on the ground that he has expressed an opinion prejudicial to the accused as follows. viz
That in a Conversation with a witness or witnesses the said Brt. Maj. Gen. Davidson as is alleged used language to the effect that he did not see how Gen. Custer expected to get out of these charges - he is a young man - a West Point man - he may graduate & never commanded a Company & he must be taught that he cannot come out here & do as he pleases or words to that effect & further language prejudicial to the Accused.

And further that after

Item #16

The Accused states that the order which he here presents is the order referred to in the paper considered by the Judge Advocate during the Cross Examination of the Prosecution, as not having been received by the Accused in time to reach Gen. Hancock as therein ordered at Fort Wallace the failure to receive being due to the capture & killing of Lieut. Kidder ~~as alleged~~ who bore this order.
All of which has been admitted by the Judge Advocate for the Prosecution.



18. DIETRICH, MARLENE. 1901-1992. German-born film actress. **OVERSIZE VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 11 in. x 14 in., sepia-tone, a lovely image of the enchanting actress in platinum curls, dressed in a gown with plunging neckline and white rose motif. Signed on the image in green ink to a woman by the name of Dorothy, *"Dot! Marlene"*. In fine condition. (#22570) **$1,500**

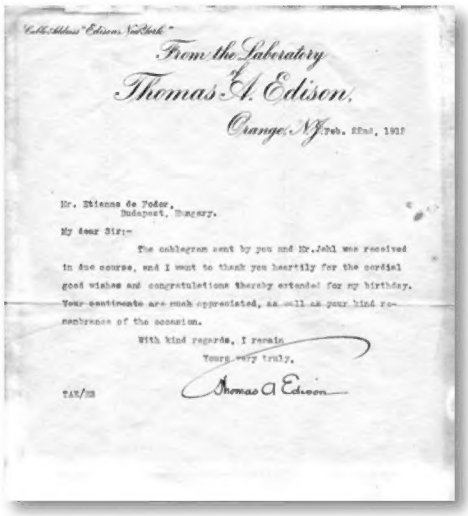
"I am making other extraordinary works in October which you will see"

17. DALI, SALVADOR. 1904-1989. Spanish surrealist artist and sculptor. **EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TWICE**, *"Dali"* and *"Salvador Dali"*, One page, Quarto, on *"Del Monte Lodge, Pebble Beach, California"* letterhead stationery. Written to John Perona, postmarked May 13, 1947. In broken French, Dali has penned (translated, in full):

> *"My Dear, we are losing some ink but also I am making other extraordinary works in October which you will see. Have a nice day.*
> *Dali"*
>
> *"There is only the beautiful that is beautiful.*
> *Salvador Dali 1947"*

In addition to other works, Dali completed three important paintings in 1947 before he returned to Spain: *Napoleon's Nose*, *Dematerialization Near the Nose of Nero*, and *Portrait of Picasso*. It is possible that the *"extraordinary works"* to which Dali refers are these.

At the top of the letter, Dali has penned his surreal radiating "egg-sun" with a flock of birds and his iconic Picador. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, this letter has superb visual appeal with an extraordinarily large signature. In fine condition. (#23694) **$4,950**


From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Mr. Etienne de Fodor,
Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:-

The cablegram sent by you and Mr. Jehl was received in due course, and I want to thank you heartily for the cordial good wishes and congratulations thereby extended for my birthday. Your sentiments are much appreciated, as well as your kind remembrance of the occasion.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

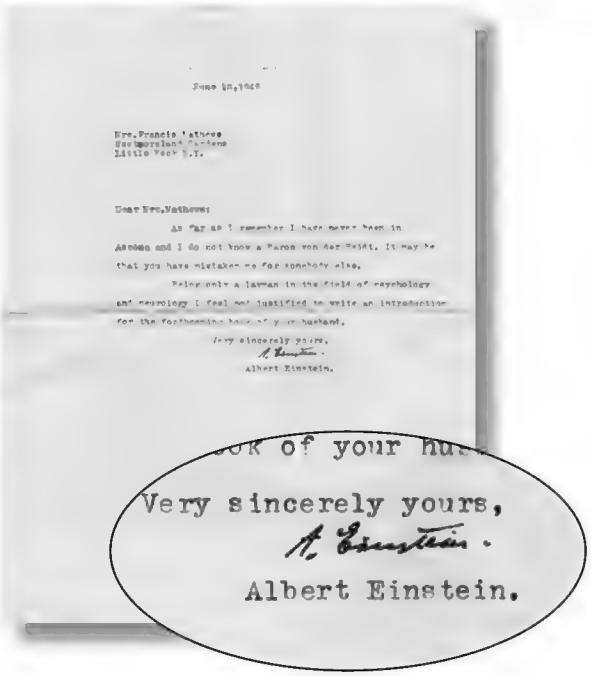
Thomas A Edison

TAE/HR

19. EDISON, THOMAS. 1847-1931. American inventor. **TYPED LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery printed in beautiful large cursive script at the head, *"From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N.J."* Written to Mr. Etienne de Fodor of Budapest, Hungary, dated February 22, 1918. *"My dear Sir – The cablegram sent by you and Mr. Jehl was received in due course, and I want o thank you heartily for the cordial good wishes and congratulations thereby extended for my birthday. Your sentiments are much appreciated, as well as your kind remembrance of the occasion. With kind regards, I remain Yours very truly, Thomas A. Edison"*. The aging inventor had just celebrated his 65th birthday (February 11th); de Fodor and Jehl were researchers he had met on a recent trip to Europe with his family. Toning around the edges from previous framing; overall, in good condition with a pristine signature. (#23748) **$1,500**

Albert Einstein sees himself as

"only a layman in the field of psychology and neurology…"


June 18,1945

Mrs. Francis Mathews
Fox Meadow Gardens
Little Neck L.I.

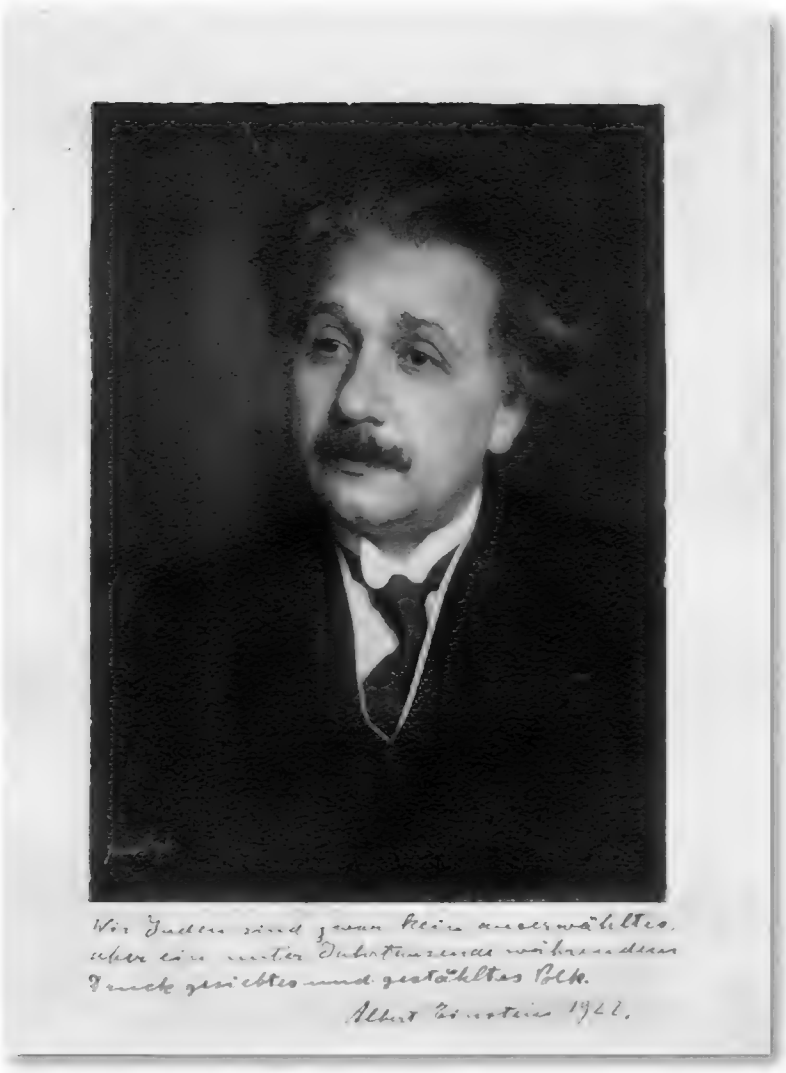
Dear Mrs. Mathews:

As far as I remember I have never been in Ascona and I do not know a Baron von der Heidt. It may be that you have mistaken me for somebody else.

Being only a layman in the field of psychology and neurology I feel not justified to write an introduction for the forthcoming book of your husband.

Very sincerely yours,
A. Einstein.
Albert Einstein.

20. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on his personal blind-stamped stationery, dated June 18, 1945. *"Dear Mrs. Mathews: As far as I remember I have never been in Ascona and I do not know a Baron von der Heidt. It may be that you have mistaken me for somebody else. Being only a layman in the field of psychology and neurology I feel not justified to write an introduction for the forthcoming book of your husband. Very sincerely yours, A. Einstein".* A nice letter in which Einstein humbly suggests that he has been mistaken for another person! In fine condition. Includes the original transmittal envelope. (#23710) **$1,500**


Wir Juden sind gewiss kein auserwähltes, aber ein unter Diskriminierung und Verfolgung leidendes Volk.
Albert Einstein 1921.

"We Jews are not the chosen people but thousands of years of persecution have given us a heart of steel"

21. Einstein, Albert. Exceptional Signed Photograph with an **Important Handwritten Quotation**, 7 in. x 9 3/4 in., the image being 4 in. x 5 1/2 in., sepia-tone. This superb photograph of Einstein in his middle-aged years is inscribed just beneath the image in German, (translated) *"We Jews are not the chosen people but thousands of years of persecution have given us a heart of steel. Albert Einstein 1922".* Einstein's remarks on anti-Semitism and the general state of the Jews throughout his life are very few. This uncharacteristically bold quotation, coupled with his full signature, is unusual and very desirable. In all of our years of business, this is only the second example of a signed photograph on which Einstein writes about the Jewish people. The other, in which he refers to *"…the supreme importance of Palestine for all Jews"* sold over ten years ago at public auction for $60,000, plus buyer's premium. This example has a superior inscription. (#23689) **$49,500**

THE SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY

During an impromptu physics lesson, Albert Einstein writes out his Special Theory of Relativity in simple layman's terms, without using complex mathematics

22. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. EXTREMELY RARE AND IMPORTANT AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT (unsigned), written in pencil, One page, Quarto, dated *"Sept. 1939"* in another hand. The manuscript is unpublished, and hitherto unknown. Written for the personal instruction of Einstein's friend, Mr. David Rothman of Long Island. Also included with this manuscript are **THIRTEEN** additional **TYPED LETTERS SIGNED** by Einstein, written to Rothman, which chronicle his warm relationship with Einstein over the years.

Rothman owned a department store in Southold, Long Island, and during the summer of 1939 had befriended Einstein while he vacationed on Nassau Point. Though Rothman only had a high school education, he had a keen interest in science and enjoyed talking with Einstein about scientific matters. Their friendship blossomed over the summer, and Rothman spent many leisure hours with the world-renowned physicist on the beach and at Einstein's small cottage in Peconic.

It was during one such casual discussion that Einstein offered to explain the Special Theory of Relativity to Rothman and, cognizant of his limited knowledge of physics, attempted to do so without the use of complex mathematics. The manuscript he wrote out in pencil – the one offered here – is possibly the only such single-page manuscript in Einstein's hand known to exist, by Einstein's own admission.

The manuscript consists of four separate equational themes, written out by Einstein with corrections and extensive annotations, most certainly a result of Einstein explaining and re-emphasizing the concepts with Rothman as the two men sat together discussing the theory.

At a later date, Mr. Rothman has noted at the bottom right of the manuscript in pencil:

> *"Sept. 1939 – The above calculations are in Prof. Einstein's own hand, used to explain to me without the use of mathematics the reason for the contraction of a rod in the direction of its motion and why a clock changes its rythm* [sic]. *David A. Rothman"*

And again at the bottom of the page in green ink:

> *"The above calculations are in Prof. Einstein's own hand, used to explain to me without the use of mathematics, the reason for the contraction of a rod in the direction of the motion & why a clock changes its rythm* [sic]. *D. Rothman"*

EXPERT EVALUATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Profiles in History has reviewed this manuscript with the editors of the Einstein Papers Project at Caltech, and received a lengthy evaluation from Dr. Daniel Kennefick, Senior Research Associate in Physics and in History of Science. Dr. Kennefick writes that the first equation concerns the Length Contraction for Stationary Observers; the second, Time Dilation for Stationary Observers; the third Time Dilation for Moving Particles; and finally, Length Contraction for Moving Particles, each a pillar of the Special Theory of Relativity. In the fourth section, the gamma computation written by Einstein as

$$\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

is the relativistic portion of Einstein's famous energy equivalency formula, $\mathbf{E=mc^2}$. Technically, this shorter version of the equation applies only when an object is at rest. The full equation,

$$E=\frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

expresses the relativistic factor as it applies to moving masses.

CONCLUSION AND COMPARISON

The importance of this manuscript cannot be overstated. In another letter to the same gentleman some five years later (which is included with this archive), Einstein candidly remarked:

> *"My first manuscript about relativity was not burned by the Nazis. I myself threw it into the waste-basket after it was printed judging it was good for nothing."*

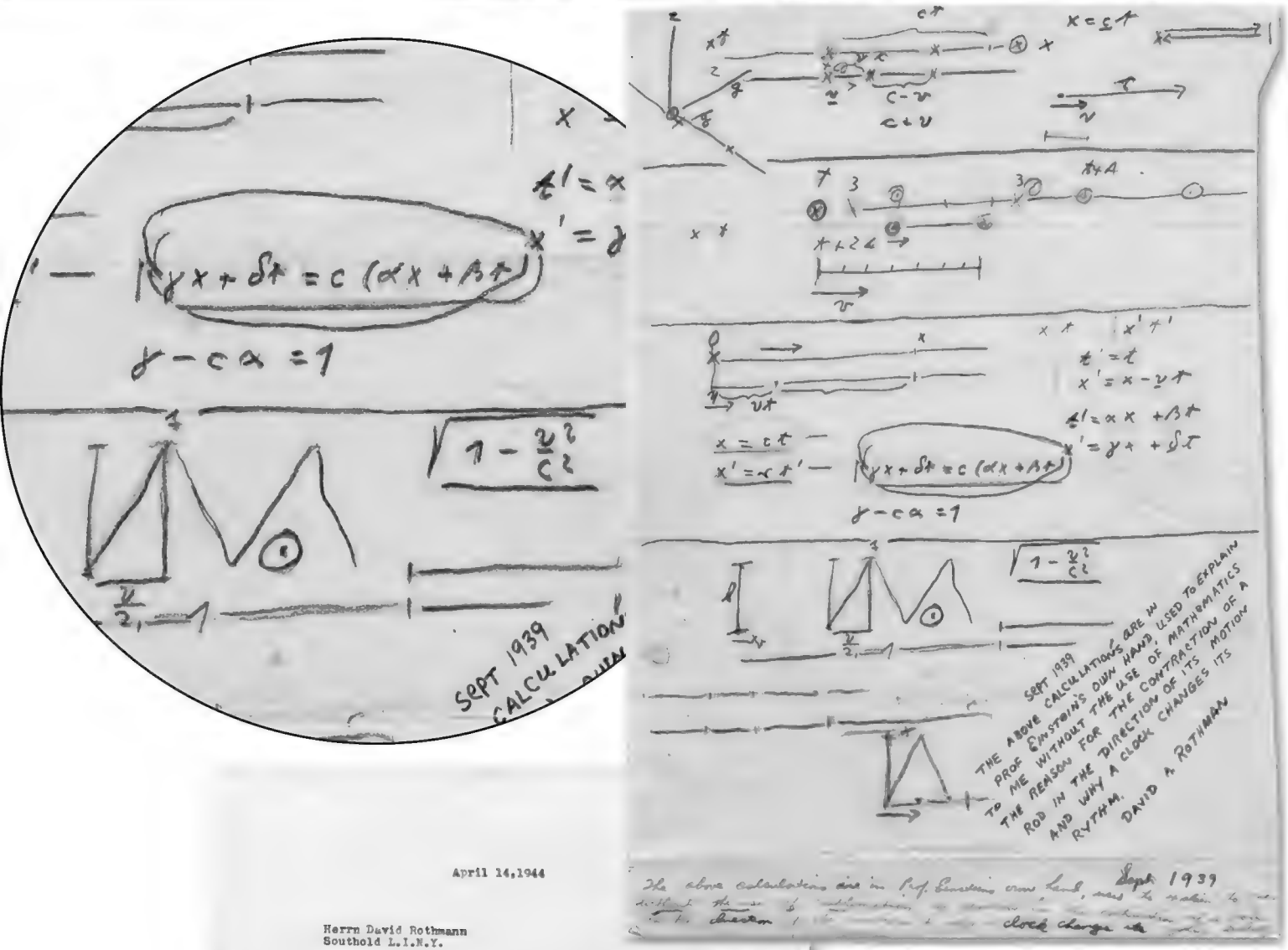
Using Einstein's own admission, it can be logically inferred that this may be the only handwritten copy of the Special Theory of Relativity, written on a single page and intended for the layman without relying on complex mathematics, in existence.

In 1912, Einstein wrote a 72-page treatise of the Special Theory of Relativity, one of only four copies in Einstein's hand now known to exist, which is heavy in mathematics and was originally intended for textbook publication. The outbreak of World War I in 1914 delayed publication, and when the project resumed, Einstein considered the manuscript outdated and it was never published. It was sold at auction in 1996 by Sotheby's New York for $5,000,000, and subsequently donated to The Israel Museum, Jerusalem, where it now resides.

The manuscript offered here is unique in that it explains the Special Theory of Relativity without relying on the complex mathematic formulas used in the longer document. Written out and used by Einstein as a teaching aid, it is perhaps the single best explanation of his stunning discovery – one which changed the course of modern science and, indeed, the course of human history – distilled down to its most fundamental components. (#)

$150,000

Please call for additional information, including a broader discussion of the Relativistic principles in this manuscript as well as descriptions of the additional thirteen letters included in this archive.


SEPT 1939
CALCULATION
THE ABOVE CALCULATIONS ARE IN PROF EINSTEIN'S OWN HAND, USED TO EXPLAIN TO ME WITHOUT THE USE OF MATHEMATICS THE REASON FOR THE CONTRACTION OF A ROD IN THE DIRECTION OF ITS MOTION AND WHY A CLOCK CHANGES ITS RYTHM.
DAVID A ROTHMAN
Sept 1939

April 14,1944

Herrn David Rothmann
Southold L.I.N.Y.

Dear Mr.Rothman:

I was quite thrilled when I saw the beautiful boat your son has build for himself and I am wishing him happy times in it. Your Bay is really the most beutiful sailing ground I ever experienced and I regret that the health of my family compells me to go into the mountains for recreation.

My first manuscript about relativity was not burned by the Nazis. I myself threw it into the waste-basket after it was printed judging it was good for nothing. At that time I knew nothing of the snobbery of this human world.

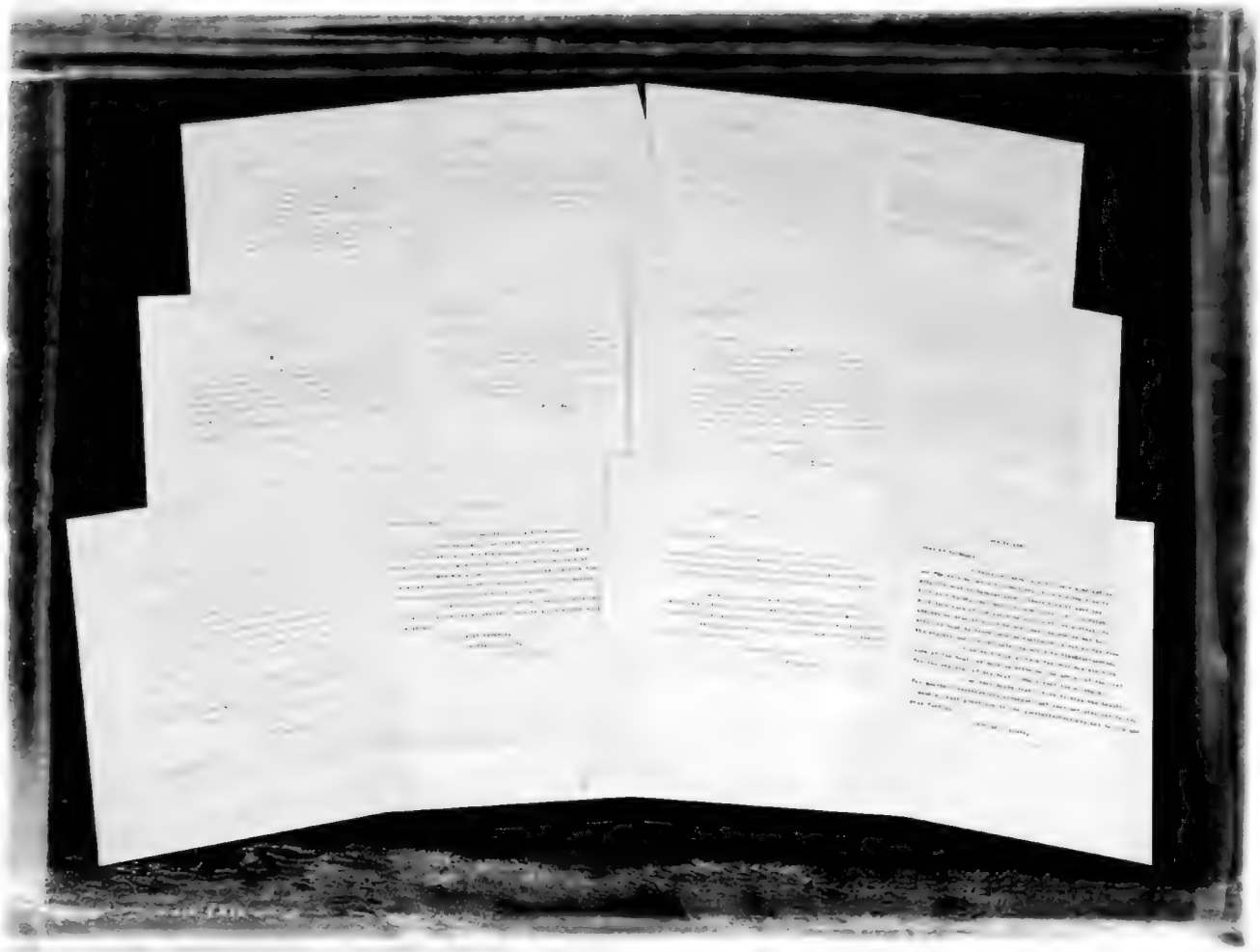
I feel quite satisfied with the progress of the war and especially with the strength of the Russians. I remember quite well how I trembled for them when Hitler began his attack in 1941.

With kind wishes and greetings for you and your family

yours sincerely,

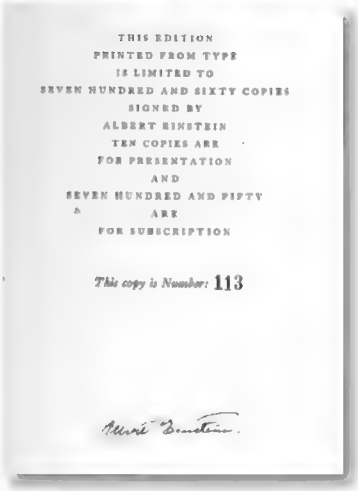
A. Einstein.

"My first manuscript about relativity was not burned by the Nazis. I myself threw it into the waste-basket after it was printed judging it was good for nothing."



The balance of the archive includes thirteen letters (twelve pictured above), discussing a variety of subjects including sailing (Einstein's favorite pasttime), the string quartet in which he and Rothman performed, and recent events in the war. A few excerpts:

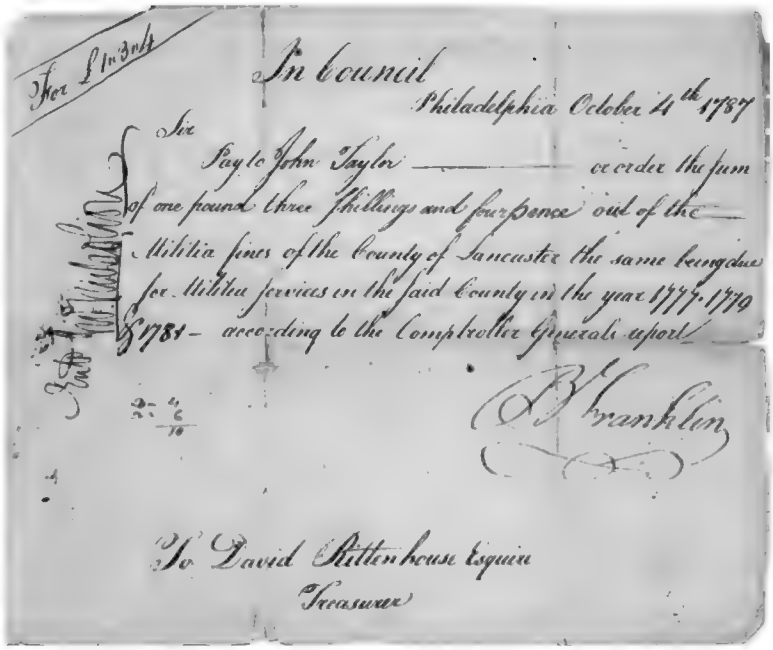
- July 29, 1941: *"There is now more hope that Hitlerism will be destroyed. In any case a remarkable change since last year."*
- February 3, 1942: *"Our auspices for the future have grown much better thanks to Russia. Who would have thought a few years ago that this would become our hope and our salvation!"*
- June 19, 1944, less than two weeks after the D-Day invasion: *"...my hearty wishes for a beautiful season and for a good end of the war..."*


THIS EDITION
PRINTED FROM TYPE
IS LIMITED TO
SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPIES
SIGNED BY
ALBERT EINSTEIN
TEN COPIES ARE
FOR PRESENTATION
AND
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY
ARE
FOR SUBSCRIPTION

This copy is Number: 113

23. Einstein, Albert. Signed Book, Albert Einstein: Philosopher, Scientist (Evanston, IL: The Library of Living Philosopher, 1949), First Edition. This limited (no. 113 of 760) first edition, which contains Einstein's "Autobiographical Notes" is an indispensable source for the study of the physicist. The volume also contains 25 essays about Einstein by other physicists, mathematicians, and philosophers, a reply by Einstein, and a bibliography of Einstein's writings. Signed on the limitation page with Einstein's uncommon full signature, *"Albert Einstein"*, above which is printed *"This edition printed from type is limited to seven hundred and sixty copies signed by Albert Einstein. Ten copies are for presentation and seven hundred and fifty are for subscription. This copy is Number: 113"*. Ink shadow on the first three letters of his first name from original wet ink; otherwise, in fine condition. Housed in a custom slipcase, which shows some wear and splitting at corner seams. (#23744) **$950**

24. Eisenhower, Dwight D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 11 in. x 14 in. (the image being 8 in. x 10 in.), b/w, a formal portrait of Eisenhower holding his reading glasses in his left hand. Inscribed on the photographer's matting in bold black ink, *"For Boots Adams, with best wishes and warm regards from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower."* The inscribee, K.S. "Boots" Adams, was President of Phillips Petroleum, based in Oklahoma. In fine condition. (#) **$495**


In Council Philadelphia October 4th 1787

Sir

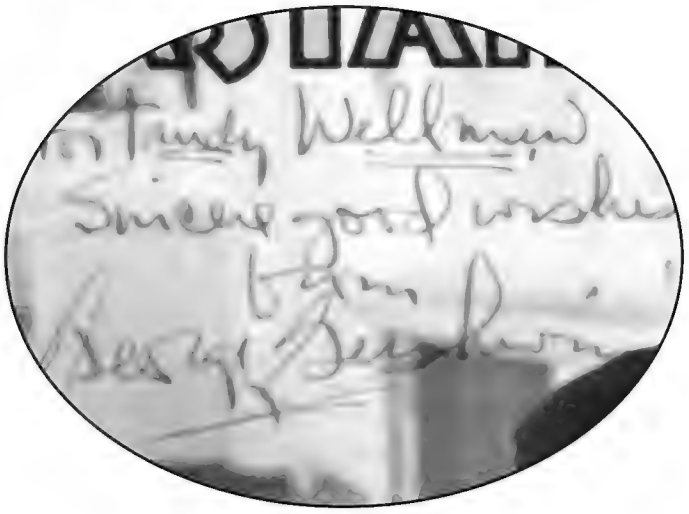
Pay to John Taylor ——— or order the sum of one pound three shillings and four pence out of the Militia fines of the County of Lancaster the same being due for Militia services in the said County in the year 1777. 1779 & 1781 – according to the Comptroller General's report

B Franklin

To David Rittenhouse Esquire Treasurer

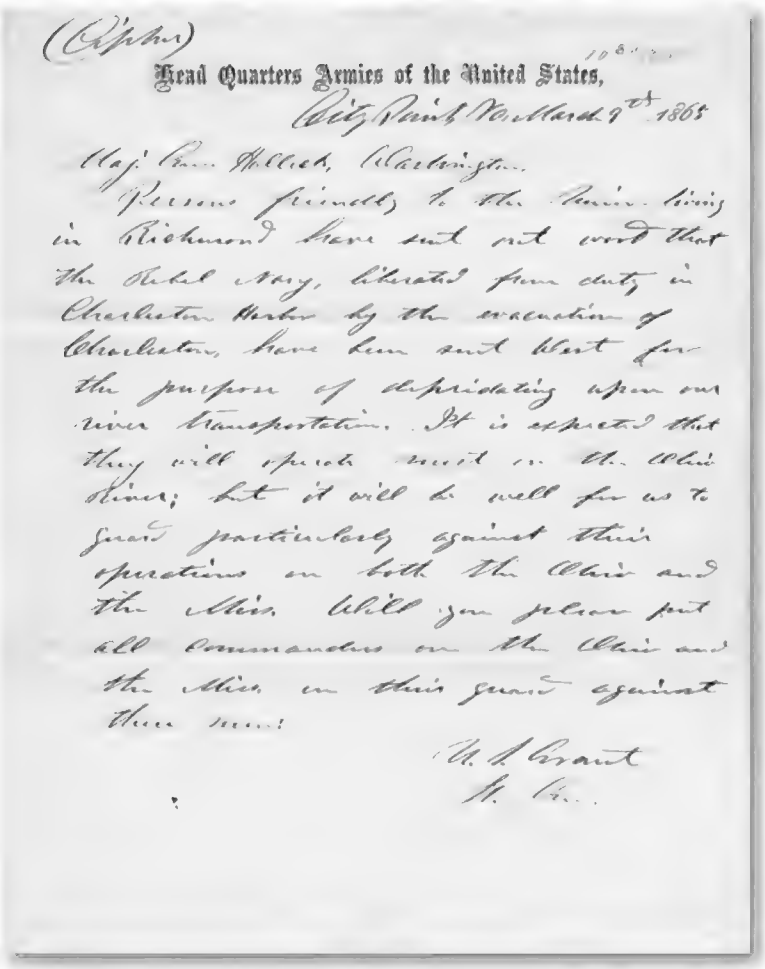
25. Franklin, Benjamin. 1706-1790. American statesman, philosopher, author, inventor, printer and scientist, sometimes considered "the wisest American". **Superb Manuscript Document Signed** as President of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, One page, 7 3/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., to Pennsylvania state treasurer David Rittenhouse, October 5, 1787 from Philadelphia. With this document, Franklin authorizes payment to a Pennsylvania militia man for his service during the Revolutionary War. In full, Franklin's handwritten text in **bold**. *"Sir: Pay to* ***John Taylor*** *or order the sum of one pound three shillings and four pence out of the Militia fines of the County of Lancaster the same being due for Militia Services in the said County in the year 1777, 1779 & 1781 – according to the Comptroller General's report.* ***B. Franklin****"*. This document is dated just seventeen days after the Constitution Convention adjourned in Philadelphia. On that day (September 17), Franklin, the elder statesman of the convention, gave the final, persuasive speech in favor of adopting the Constitution, and the document was signed. Emerging from the Pennsylvania State House, an anxious onlooker asked of him "Well, Doctor, what have we got, a republic or a monarchy?" "A Republic," replied Franklin, "if you can keep it." This wonderful payment authorization has a great association between the struggle for independence and the newly-created U.S. Constitution. Archival reinforcement to fold separations, and slight toning; overall, in very good condition with a bright signature. (#) **$12,500**

26. Gershwin, George & Ira. 1898-1937 and 1896-1983, resp. American composer and lyricist. **Wonderful Signed Sheet Music** for the song *"They Can't Take That Away From Me"* from the film *Shall We Dance* (RKO, 1937), starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. The music is five pages in length, with black, white and light blue printed cover featuring a handsome image of the two stars at the railing of the luxury ocean liner in a scene from the film. Inscribed boldly in green ink on the left of the cover image by George, *"For Trudy Wellman – Sincere good wishes from George Gershwin"* and added just beneath, *"and Ira Gershwin"*. George and Ira received an Academy Award nomination for this song in 1938 (they lost to Harry Owens for his song *"Sweet Leilani"* from the film *Waikiki Wedding*, which was considered a minor outrage). Incredibly, this was the only Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers film for which the Gershwins wrote. In fine condition. (#23779) **$4,950**



27. Grable, Betty. 1916-1973. American film actress and pin-up girl. **Lovely Signed Photograph**, 7 1/2 in. x 9 1/2 in., b/w, a full-length poster-art portrait drawn by McClelland Barclay, reproduced on photographic paper. Inscribed in red ink on the image, *"To John – Hello Betty Grable"*. Slight toning to edges, and trimmed; overall, in fine condition. (#23668) **$295**

28. Grant, Cary. 1904-1986. American film actor. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 7 1/4 in. x 9 1/2 in., b/w, an RKO studio publicity portrait of the actor looking directly into the camera. Signed with sentiment on the image in blue ink, *"Greetings! Cary Grant"*. In fine condition. Trimmed. (#23667) **$395**



(Cipher)

Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

City Point Va March 9th 1865

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Washington.

Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all Commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men?

U. S. Grant
Lt. Gen.

After the fall of Charleston in 1865, Gen. Grant is concerned that the Confederate navy, recently freed from the Federal blockade of Charleston Harbor, may head for the Ohio River to harass Union transports

29. Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885. 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"Head Quarters Armies of the United States"* letterhead stationery, written from City Point, Virginia on March 9, 1865. Written to Gen. **Henry Halleck**, and noted *"Cipher"* at the upper left corner, indicating that it would later be encoded. Grant pens (in full):

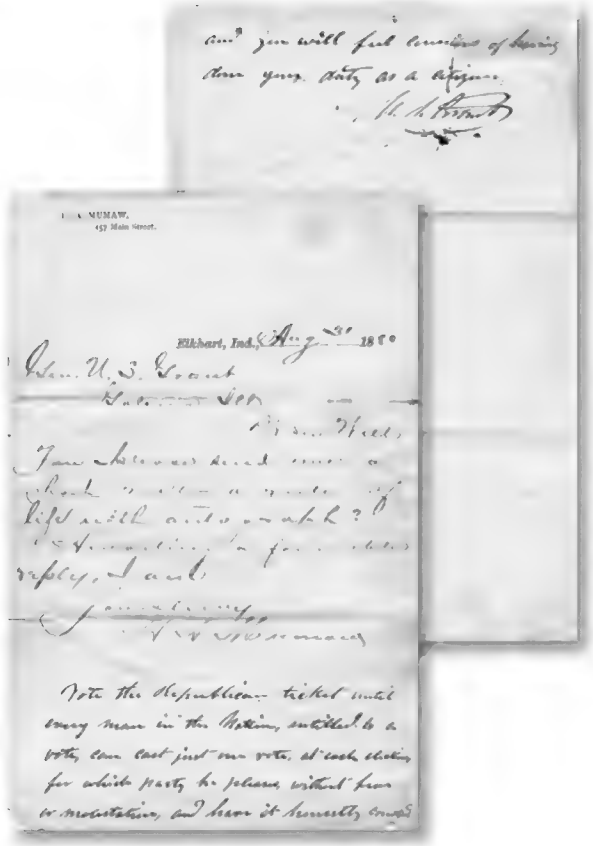
"Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men?

U.S. Grant
Lt. Gen."

At the time this letter was written, the Confederacy was nearing its end. Two weeks prior (February 17), Charleston, proud birthplace of secession and spiritual capital, in a sense, of the whole South, was evacuated. With its Fort Sumter battered to rubble, the city had stood defiant and unconquerable for nearly four years. But as Sherman's army approached and the defenders faced the real possibility of being penned up, Gen. Hardee reluctantly and belatedly pulled his troops out. He took with him movable guns and as much supplies as his troops could carry, but sacrificed the heavy guns – plus, the irreplaceable symbol that was Charleston. With its fall, something of the heart of the Confederacy departed. At 9:00 a.m. the following day, the troops of Union Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig entered the city, and it was surrendered by the mayor.

It is interesting here that Grant believes the small Confederate navy in South Carolina, which had been corralled into Charleston Harbor by the Federal blockade, was headed for the Ohio River. With the Federals in nearly complete control of the entire western river system, any Confederate cruise up the Mississippi River would most likely be suicidal.

A fantastic letter from Grant, who exactly one month later (April 9, 1865) would be accepting the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. In very fine condition. (#) **$15,000**

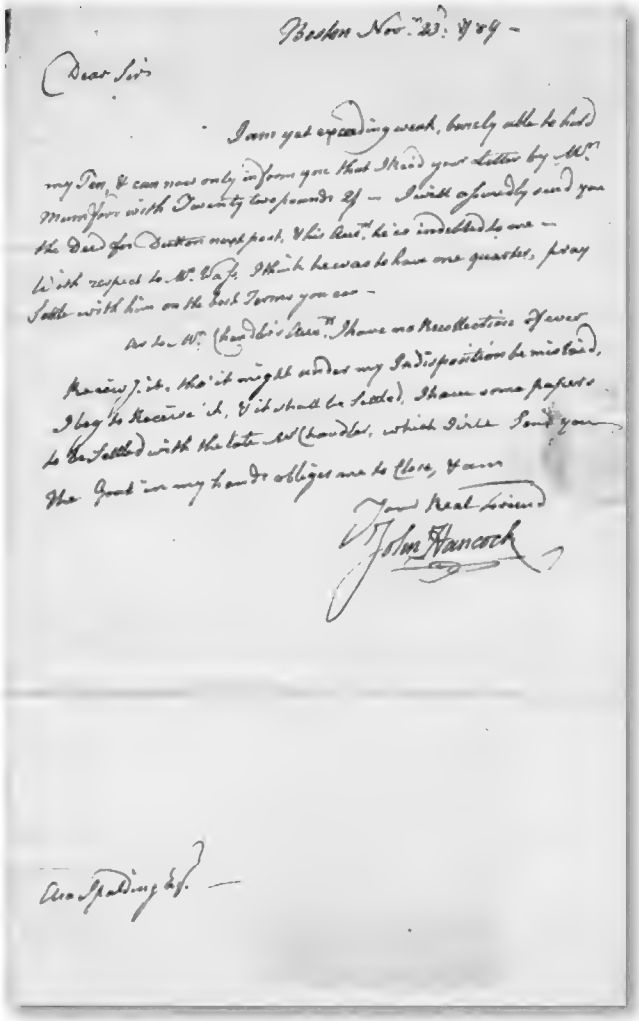


Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 31st 1880

Vote the Republican ticket until every man in the Nation, entitled to a vote, can cast just one vote, at each election, for which party he pleases, without fear of molestation, and have it honestly counted

Former President U.S. Grant calls for universal suffrage: *"Vote the Republican ticket until every man in the Nation, entitled to a vote, can cast just one vote, at each election, for which party he pleases, without fear of molestation and have it honestly counted"*

30. Grant, Ulysses S. Rare Autograph Quotation Signed, penned at the foot of a one page letter dated August 31, 1880, from an Elkhart, Indiana man. His letter reads, *"Dear Sir: Will you please send me a short motto – a rule of life with autograph?"* The retired President happily obliges with this quote: *"Vote the Republican ticket until every man in the Nation, entitled to a vote, can cast just one vote, at each election, for which party he pleases, without fear of molestation and have it honestly counted, and you will feel conscious of having done your duty as a citizen. U.S. Grant"*. After Reconstruction ended in 1876, voting rights were denied to African-American men through a variety of means, including the poll tax, literacy tests, and grandfather clause. African-Americans were often uniformed or misled as to the date that poll taxes were due, thereby disqualifying their vote. The literacy tests administered to African-Americans were often much more difficult than those given to poor whites, causing them to fail, and since most freedmen had only been recently freed from slavery, grandfather clauses in various states forced a prospective voter to prove that his grandfather was eligible to vote in order to be able to vote themselves; thus, grandfather clauses effectively shut them out of the polls. For all intents and purposes, many African-Americans remained disenfranchised until the modern Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Tape residue on verso, and ink blot at the end of Grant's paraph where his quill apparently broke. Overall, in good condition with bright holograph text. (#) **$4,950**



Boston Nov. 23. 1789 –

Dear Sir

I am yet exceeding weak, barely able to hold my Pen, & can now only inform you that I Rec'd your Letter by Mr. Mumford with Twenty two pounds &c. – I will assuredly send you the Deed for Dutton next frost, & his Rec'd, he is indebted to me – With respect to Mr. Wass, I think he was to have one quarter, pray Settle with him on the best Terms you can – As to Mr. (Chandler's unto I have no Recollection of ever Receiving it, tho' it might under my Indisposition be mislaid, I beg to Receive it, & it shall be Settled. I have some papers to be Settled with the late Mr. (Chandler, which I will Send you the Goal in my hand & oblige me to Close, & am Your Real friend

John Hancock

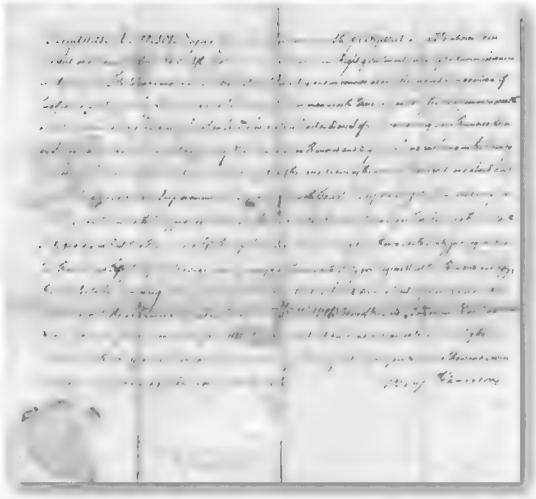
Asa Spalding Esq.

"I am yet exceeding weak, barely able to hold my Pen..."

31. Hancock, John. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. First signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Autograph Letter Signed** as **Governor of Massachusetts,** One page, Folio, dated November 23, 1789 from Boston. Written to Asa Spalding, Esq., of Norwich, Connecticut. Spalding, formerly captain of a Norwich company of light infantry, was Connecticut collector of the excise in 1789-90. Hancock pens (in full): *"Dear Sir, I am yet exceeding weak, barely able to hold my Pen, & can now only inform you that I Rec'd your Letter by Mr. Mumford with Twenty two pounds &c. I will assuredly send you the Deed for Dutton next frost, & his Rec'd, he is indebted to one. With respect to Mr. Wass, I think he was to have one quarter, pray Settle with him on the best Terms you can. As to Mr. Chandler's unto I have no Recollection of ever Receiving it, tho' it might under my Indisposition be mislaid, I beg to Receive it, & it shall be Settled. I have some papers to be Settled with the late Mr. Chandler, which I will Send you the Goal in my hand & oblige me to Close, & am Your Real friend, John Hancock"*. In his later years, Hancock was repeatedly and severely afflicted with gout, probably owing in part to the custom of drinking alcoholic punch – a common practice in high circles in the late 18th century. Despite his infirmary, his signature is quite bold and distinct. In fine condition. Full handwritten letters of John Hancock are uncommon. (#) **$9,500**

"Of course our little secret is special..."

32. HARLOW, JEAN. 1911-1937. American Film Actress. **RARE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery with butterfly insignia, dated *"Jan 20"* [no year]. Written to Jean Young. *"Of course our little secret is special. I can't ever see me telling anyone. Don't you!! Love Jean"*. A voluptuous sex goddess with legendary sparkle and glamour, Jean Harlow was also a subtle actress with real comedic talent. While filming *Saratoga* in 1937, she was hospitalized with uremic poisoning and kidney failure, a result of the scarlet fever she had suffered during childhood. In the days before dialysis and kidney transplants, nothing could be done and she died on June 7, 1937, at the tender age of 26. The film had to be finished using long angle shots and a double, Mary Dees. Clark Gable, her co-star, was reported to have said that he felt as if he was "in the arms of a ghost." Jean Harlow's letters are thus exceedingly rare. This excellent example remains in fine condition with only minor staining at the foot. All these years later, we wonder what her *"little secret"* might have been! (#23802) **$1,950**

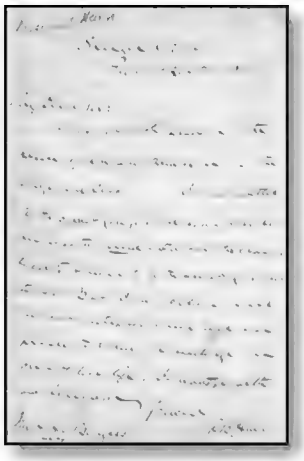


33. HARRISON, BENJAMIN. 1726?-1791. American Revolutionary leader and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. **MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT SIGNED AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA**, 12 in. x 15 1/2 in., dated January 16, 1784, transferring title of 400 acres of land in Kentucky to one Lewis Craig. Signed at the lower right in bold black ink, *"Benj. Harrison"*. Harrison served as Governor of Virginia from 1782-84; his son was William Henry Harrison (1773-1841), the ninth President of the U.S., and his great-grandson was Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901), twenty-third President of the U.S. Some staining and event toning, with minor paper loss at the folds; overall, in good condition with clear holograph text and signature. A nice signed document from the patriarch of the Harrison political dynasty. (#23606) **$495**

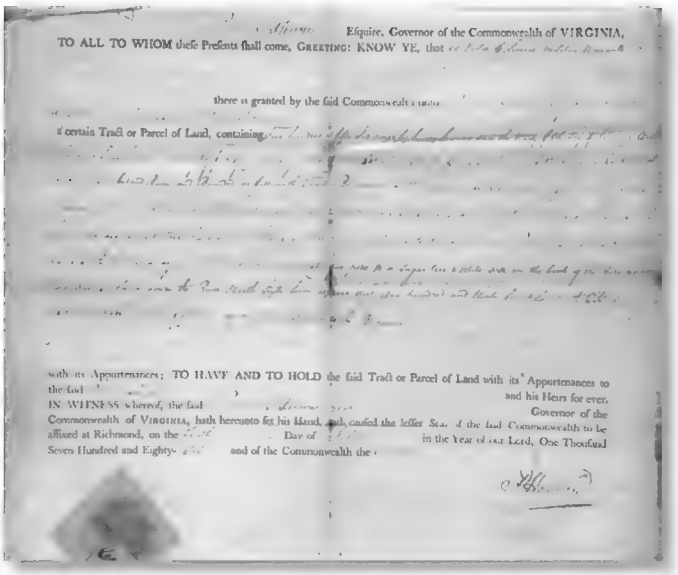
The quiet and reserved Pres. Benjamin Harrison is appalled to learn that a dinner in his honor has snowballed into a grandiose affair

"It may seem ungracious and foolish, but I cannot consent to your plans. Such a dinner as you propose, inviting so many people from all over the State, would be given a significance which I must avoid"

34. HARRISON, BENJAMIN. 1833-1901. 23rd President of the U.S. (1889-1893). **TYPED LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, One and one-third pages, Quarto, on Executive Mansion letterhead, dated July 31, 1891, from Cape May Point, NJ. Written to "Mr. W.J. Arkell, New York City." Harrison writes (in full): *"My Dear Mr. Arkell: I have received your letter with the list of guests you propose to invite to the dinner you have tendered me at Mt. MacGregor. It may seem ungracious and foolish, but I cannot consent to your plans. Such a dinner as you propose, inviting so many people from all over the State, would be given a significance which I must avoid. When you suggested the dinner I did not contemplate, as I said to you, anything more than a dozen or twenty persons such as you might either take with you from New York City or find at Saratoga or in its neighborhood. I am sure you want to please me about this and will yield to my request that the dinner be limited to twenty five or thirty persons at the outside. If the list is as small as this, there will be no heart-burnings on the part of who may be left out. If it is larger, of course, it must be very large. I have thought this matter all over, and this is my judgement and wish. So large a dinner as you propose I cannot consent to. As to the list of guests within the limits I have named, of course I leave that wholly to you, and do not doubt that you will assemble those who will be agreeable. My thought was an informal affair at which there should be no speaking at all. Now please put me under added obligations to you by carrying out these suggestions. I return the list as you requested. Very Sincerely yours, Benjamin Harrison"*. Very sharp words from the President! In fine condition. **(#) $695**

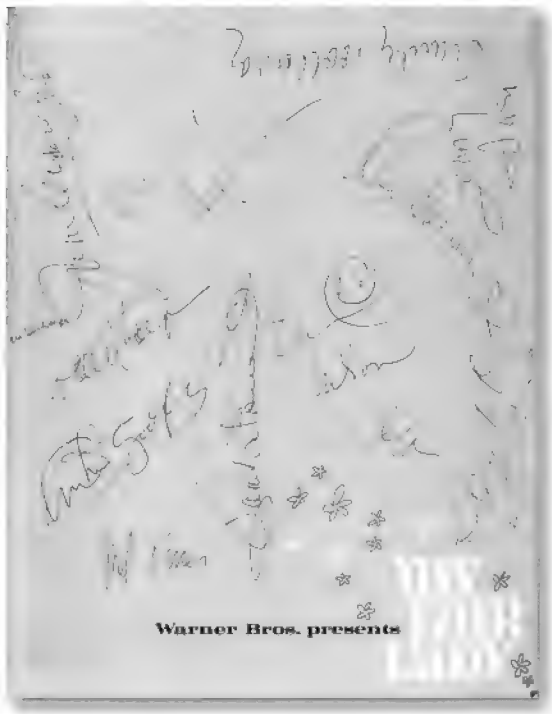


35. HAYES, RUTHERFORD B. 1822-1893. 19th President of the U.S. (1877-1881). **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Octavo, dated November 26, 1885 from his estate Spiegel Grove at Fremont, Ohio. Written to H.H. Burgess. *"My Dear Sir: I accept with pleasure the place of honorary member in the Edgewood Club. I am not entitled to the credit you give me as one who has manifested special interest in the charming locality which is to be the scene of your operations. But I am a believer in all judicious enterprises which lead our people to value and indulge in out of door life. It leads to health and happiness. Sincerely, R.B. Hayes"*. Minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$495**


Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,
TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, GREETING: KNOW YE, that
there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto
a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing
with its Appurtenances; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land with its Appurtenances to
the said and his Heirs for ever.
IN WITNESS whereof, the said Governor of the
Commonwealth of VIRGINIA, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be
affixed at Richmond, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Eighty- and of the Commonwealth the

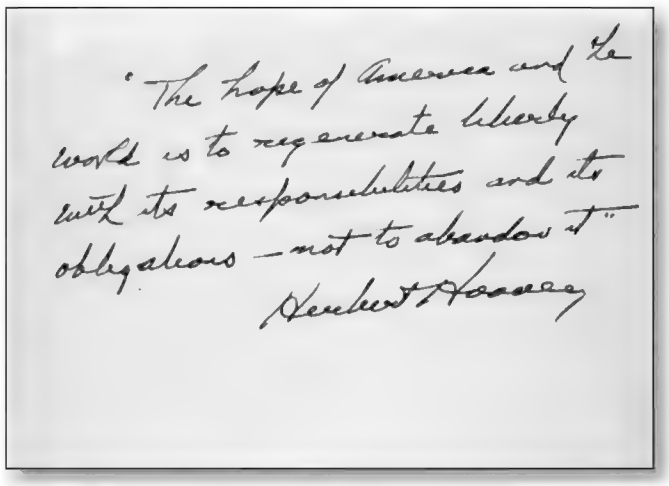
Patrick Henry grants 556 acres of Virginia land that had been set aside *"for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Continental Line"*

36. HENRY, PATRICK. 1736-1799. American statesman, orator and political leader of the American Revolution, best remembered for his impassioned exclamation, "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" **DOCUMENT SIGNED AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA**, 15 ½ in. x 13 in., on vellum, dated July 10, 1786. The document transfers title of 556 acres of land *"lying and being in the district & set apart for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Continental line"* on Cumberland River to Richard Archer. Signed at the lower right in black ink, *"P. Henry"*. Slight staining to edges, and minor holes at the center vertical folds; overall, in very good condition. A wonderful document with a great Revolutionary War association. (#23702) **$950**



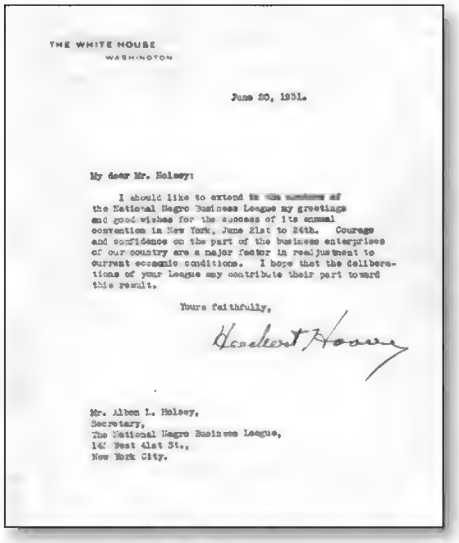
***My Fair Lady* cast signed book**

37. [MY FAIR LADY]. HEPBURN, AUDREY. 1929-1993. American film actress. **BOOK SIGNED BY THE CAST AND CREW OF *MY FAIR LADY***. This 8 1/2 in. x 11 in. hardcover souvenir book was issued in connection with the 1964 Warner Bros. release of the film. Signed on the inside half-title page in blue ink by Audrey Hepburn, Rex Harrison, Stanley Holloway, Theodore Bikel, Joan Crawford, Mel Ferrer, Arthur Godfrey, Earl Wilson, Joan Fontaine, and three others. In fine condition. (#23833) **$950**


"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it"
Herbert Hoover

"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it"

38. HOOVER, HERBERT. RARE AUTOGRAPH QUOTATION SIGNED, penned on a 3 1/2 in. x 5 in. leaf, in black ink: *"'The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it' Herbert Hoover"*. In fine condition. (#23692) **$2,500**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1931.

My dear Mr. Holsey:

I should like to extend to the members of the National Negro Business League my greetings and good wishes for the success of its annual convention in New York, June 21st to 24th. Courage and confidence on the part of the business enterprises of our country are a major factor in readjustment to current economic conditions. I hope that the deliberations of your League may contribute their part toward this result.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. Albon L. Holsey,
Secretary,
The National Negro Business League,
141 West 41st St.,
New York City.

"Courage and confidence on the part of the business enterprises of our country are a major factor in readjustment to current economic conditions"

39. Hoover, Herbert. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead, dated June 20, 1931. Written to Mr. Albon Holsey, Secretary of the National Negro Business League in New York City. *"My dear Mr. Holsey: I should like to extend to the members of the National Negro Business League my greetings and good wishes for the success of its annual convention in New York, June 21st to 24th. Courage and confidence on the part of the business enterprises of our country are a major factor in readjustment to current economic conditions. I hope that the deliberations of your League may contribute their part toward this result. Yours Faithfully, Herbert Hoover".* In fine condition. (#) **$695**

As his historic battle with Henry Clay begins to take shape, Jackson defends his invasion of Spanish Florida during the Seminole War, and correctly predicts the political demise of those who have criticized him

"[Thomas Cobb] will no more be a member from your state in Congress, his conduct relative to the Seminole war has politically destroyed him, it is well understood that he has been wielded by Mr. Crawford & Clay, as the Shewman wields his puppets & for purposes foreign to the benefit of the nation & with views of their own connected with public good"

40. Jackson, Andrew. 1767-1845. 7th President of the U.S. (1829-1837). **Superb Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 21, 1820 from Nashville. Written to Governor John Clark of Georgia. Like Andrew Jackson, Clark enjoyed wide support in the frontier settlements of his state. Their friendship further solidified over the years, and Jackson later appointed Clark as Indian Agent. Jackson pens (in full):

"Dr Sir

I returned home from my tour to the South & South east on the 18th instant, and on the 19th recd your letter of the 22nd ulto. with a part of the pamphlet you had promised me. I have given it a hasty reading and there is no doubt in my mind, but it will give to Mr. W.H. Crawford [Treasury Secretary William H. Crawford, a Georgian, who was the political arch-enemy of Gov. Clark. The two maintained a fiery political relationship over the years, and squared off against each other in three successive gubernatorial elections.] *his proper standing throughout the American Republic, no man can read it without being convinced of the connextion of Mr. Crawford in this transaction — however when I get the whole pamphlet with the documents which are to be annexed I will be more able to form a more correct opinion upon their effect, that it may produce upon the public mind.*

Duty called me on the borders of your state, and business led me from the Creek boundary to Greenborough & its vicinity — I regretted much that time would not permit me to visit you. But believe me, it offered great pleasure as I passed through the frontier of your state to hear with what approbation your citizens spoke of you and that your political concerns & their political conduct of late was well understood & depreciated by the great body of your citizens. Mr. [Thomas W.] *Cobb (if the feelings of the people of the counties through which I passed prevail) will no more be a member from your state in Congress, his conduct relative to the Seminole war has politically destroyed him, it is well understood that he has been wielded by Mr. Crawford &* [Speaker of the House Henry] *Clay, as the Shewman wields his puppets & for purposes foreign to the benefit of the nation & with views of their own connected with public good.*

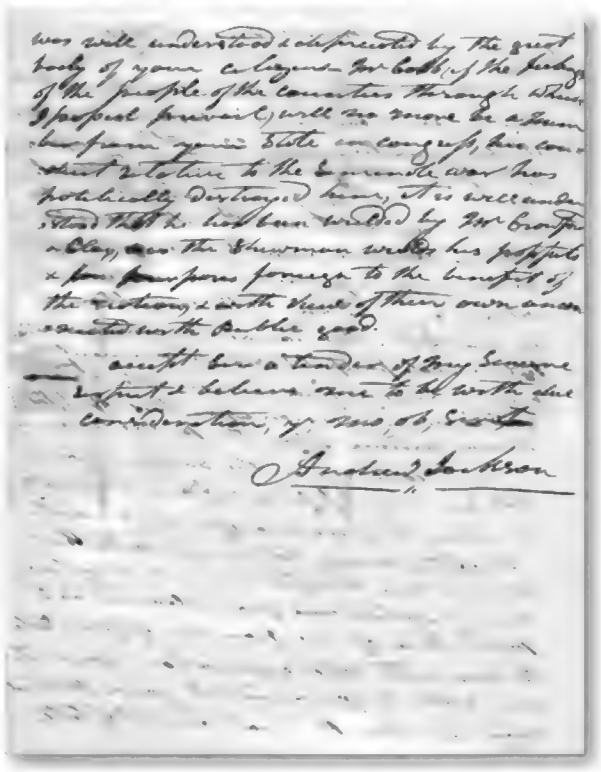
Accept sir a tender of my sincere respect & believe me to be with due consideration, yr, mo, ob, servt

Andrew Jackson"

During the two turbulent years preceding the date of this letter, Andrew Jackson's political fortunes were temporarily dimmed by his military actions in Florida, which would become known as the Seminole Affair. In 1818, Jackson – the "Hero of New Orleans" for his conduct in the final battle of the War of 1812 – was sent to quell the Floridian Indians who were attacking settlers along the Alabama-Georgia border. Believing that he was acting with the blessings of the Monroe administration, but without official authorization, he followed the Creek warriors across the international line into Spanish Florida, and captured the Spanish town of Pensacola. He then promptly hanged two British subjects who had been inciting the Creeks to attack.

Monroe soon faced the possibility of war with both Great Britain and Spain, and it was left for the President and his advisers to find a way out of the difficulty in which the over-zealous Jackson had involved them.

Meanwhile, the maelstrom in Washington over Jackson's conduct reached a fevered pitch. Speaker of the House Henry Clay and Secretary of the Treasury William Crawford were his most vocal critics. Even prior to the Seminole Affair, Crawford made headlines for recommending that, as an alternative to the expulsion and extermination of the Indians, they be persuaded to adopt private landholding and agriculture, and that the whites intermarry with them if necessary to promote their civilizing. When news of Jackson's unauthorized invasion reached Washington, Crawford saw his chance to discredit Jackson and boost his national stature in preparation for his run for President, and he publicly recommended that Jackson be censured.



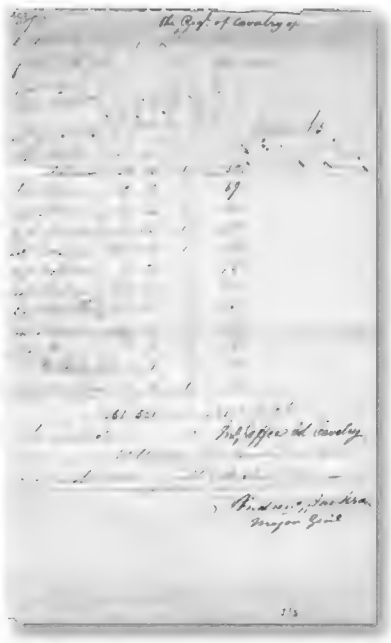
Ironically enough, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams was alone in his opposition to the administration's call for censure. He advised that the blame be put upon Spain for her lax administration, and his counsel prevailed with the President. It was a happy solution, as Jackson's bold military action had been welcomed by the majority of the Western frontier settlers, who would become his staunchest supporters.

The pamphlet referred to by Jackson in this letter was entitled *Considerations on the Purity of the Principles of William H. Crawford, Esq.*, and argued that Crawford, Clay and Cobb intended their attacks against Jackson to be an indirect assault upon President Monroe, in hopes that popular support for the President would wane and prop up Crawford's planned run for President. Both Jackson and Gov. Clark believed that Crawford had enlisted Clay and Cobb's backing in exchange for future political appointments – a charge which was borne out in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected President with the aid of Henry Clay in exchange for Clay's appointment as Secretary of State, an allegation which became known as the "corrupt bargain".

Jackson's keen political sensitivity (he would become the first populist President in 1828) is clearly evident in this letter, as he correctly predicts that Thomas Cobb, a Crawford Republican, did not have the political support in his own district to win reelection to the House. He was defeated that fall, but in 1822 was elected once again to his same seat, and was subsequently elected to the U.S. Senate.

The Seminole Affair, while straining relations with Britain briefly, convinced Spain that the United States was capable of seizing Florida at will. This belief was a powerful inducement for Spain to sell the territory and thus paved the way for the Adams-Onis Treaty, in which Spain ceded Florida for $5 million in assumed debt. After the United States had acquired Florida, the President made amends of a kind by appointing Jackson to be the first governor of the new territory. Resigning his military commission on June 1, 1821, Jackson accepted the position in part because it would be looked upon as a public vindication of his conduct.

An exciting letter from Jackson, whose lifelong hatred of Henry Clay was just beginning to form. His understanding of frontier sentiment and sensibilities, so evident in this letter, would be a key component in his successful Presidential campaign eight years later. In fine condition. (#) **$15,000**



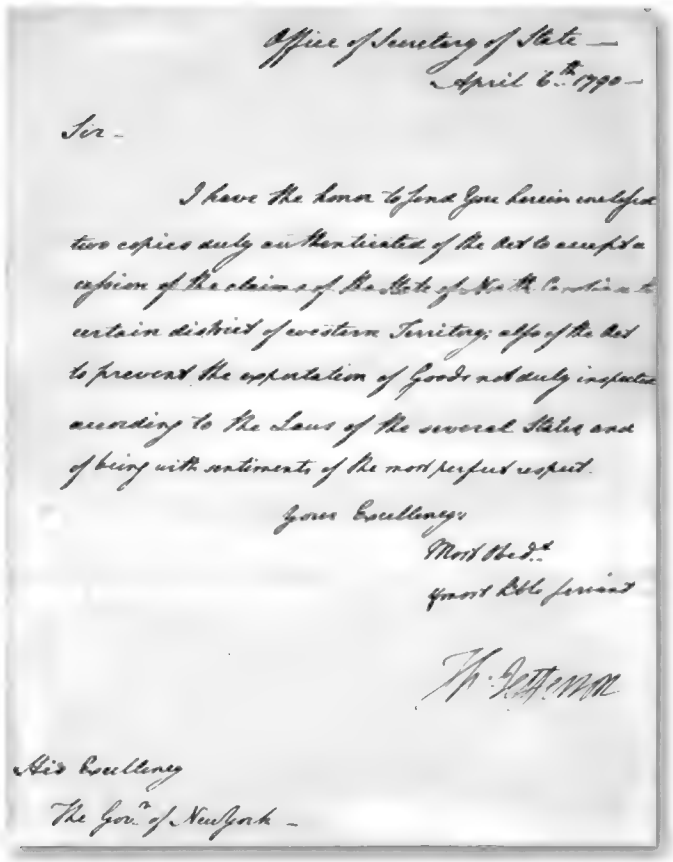
Andrew Jackson approves the requisition of rations for his Tennessee Volunteers in the War of 1812

41. Jackson, Andrew. War of 1812 Military Document Signed, One page, Folio, dated February 18, 1813. The document is entitled (in light ink at the head) *"Provisional return for the Regt of cavalry of the Tennessee Volunteers for one day the 18th Feby 1813"*, and lists thirteen captains, each in command of a company, followed with their number of men and their requisitioned rations. Noted at the foot in a secretarial hand, *"The Contractor Jno. Coffee Col. Cavalry will issue five hundred and sixty one complete rations agreeable to the above return."* Signed *"Andrew Jackson Major Gen'l"* at the lower right corner.

This unit, officially known as the 2nd Regiment of Mounted Volunteer Riflemen, was commanded by Col. John Coffee until the end of October 1813, when Coffee was promoted to Brigadier General. John Alcorn took over as colonel and the unit was incorporated with Colonel Newton Cannon's Mounted Riflemen. The Second Regiment, along with Colonel Robert Dyer's First Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, then formed the brigade under John Coffee. Muster rolls reveal that the regiment went by various designations besides volunteer mounted riflemen: volunteer cavalry; mounted militia; or mounted gunmen.

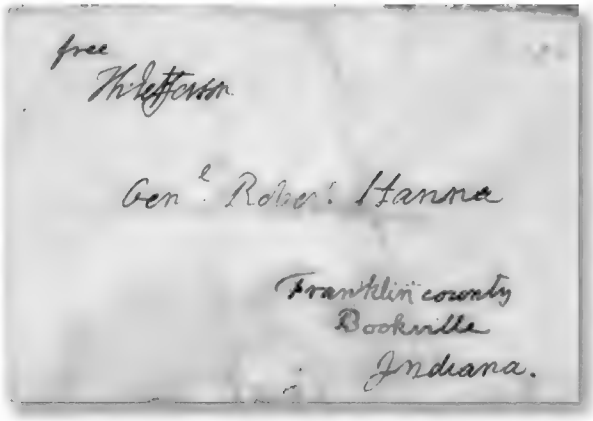
Many of the men from this unit were with Andrew Jackson on the expedition to Natchez (December 1812 - April 1813), as this document attests. The regiment later participated in the battles at Tallushatchee and Talladega (November 3 and 9, 1813) and muster rolls show that practically all of the companies sustained casualties, the most being in Captain John Byrne's company, listed in this document as having 69 men at the beginning of the year. During their year of service, the regiment's line of march took them from Fayetteville (where the regiment was mustered in), through Huntsville, Fort Deposit, Fort Strother, to the battles, and then back.

An excellent war-date document, with a great association between Jackson and his Tennessee Volunteers. The energetic and patriotic support of this war by Tennessee citizens would earn the state its lasting nickname, "the Volunteer state", echoed in the title of this manuscript. Minor paper loss at the upper left fold; overall, in fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

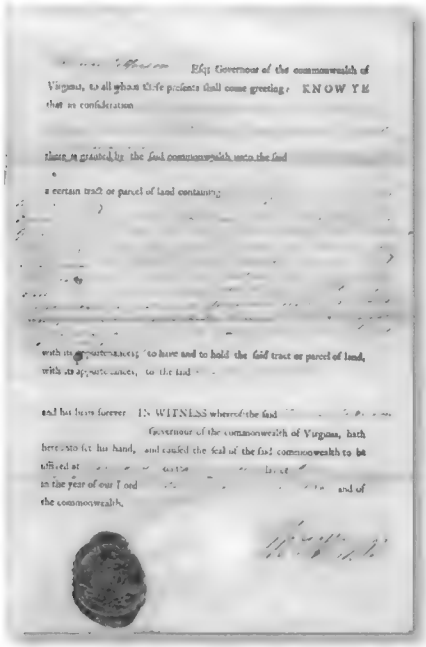


Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson announces the acquisition of lands in western North Carolina, which would become the state of Tennessee just six years later

42. Jefferson, Thomas. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Important Letter Signed as Secretary of State,** One page, Quarto, dated April 6, 1790. Written to New York Governor George Clinton (1739-1812), who would later become Vice President under Jefferson from 1804-08. The letter reads (in full): *"Sir, I have the honor to send you herein inclosed two copies duly authenticated of the Act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina & certain district of western Territory, also of the Act to prevent the exportation of Goods not duly inspected according to the Laws of the several States and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect, Your Excellency's Most Obedt. & most hble servant – Th: Jefferson"*. In 1790, North Carolina ceded its western lands, which included Washington, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the federal government. However, as it had retained nearly all of its Revolutionary War debt (as opposed to other states which had sold off portions of war debt to speculators), North Carolina held onto the right to continue paying its war veterans with land grants in Tennessee. Between 1790 and 1796, the territory was known as Tennessee Territory, and in 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state of the union. A nice letter from Jefferson regarding westward expansion, which would become one of his greatest legacies when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated in 1803. In fine condition. (#) **$19,500**


free
Th: Jefferson
Gen.l Robert Hanna
Franklin county
Bookville
Indiana.

43. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. FREE FRANKED ADDRESS PANEL, 3 1/2 in. x 5 in., no date. *"free Th: Jefferson – Genl. Robert Hanna, Franklin county, Bookville, Indiana"*. **Robert Hanna** (1744-1821) was born in Virginia; both he and Jefferson were fellows together at William and Mary College. Hanna served as surveyor General of South Carolina and later enlisted in a South Carolina regiment during the Revolution. Soon thereafter, local British authorities placed a bounty on his head. In his seven-year service, Hanna fought at Bennington, Vermont and in several key southern battles, notably Kings Mountain and Cowpens. In 1804 he became one of the pioneer settlers in Indiana and in 1816 was a delegate to the convention which drafted the Indiana state constitution. Archival repair to center tear (which does not affect the signature), and general soiling at the lower left corner. Edges archivally reinforced. The signature is pristine, and the association between these two revolutionaries is superb. (#23777) **$3,500**


Esqr. Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, to all whom these presents shall come greeting: KNOW YE that in consideration
have granted by the said commonwealth unto the said
a certain tract or parcel of land containing
with its appurtenances, to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, with its appurtenances, to the said
and his heirs forever. IN WITNESS whereof the said
Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the seal of the said commonwealth to be affixed at
in the year of our Lord
and of the commonwealth.

44. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. DOCUMENT SIGNED AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 8 ½ in. x 13 in., dated June 7, 1780. The document transfers title of 66 acres of land in Botetourt County, Virginia to Isabella Eakins for the consideration of 10 shillings Sterling. Signed at the lower right in black ink, *"Th: Jefferson"*. Some minor foxing and soiling; otherwise, in good condition. Of particular note, the red wax stamp bearing the State Seal of Virginia is present at the lower left, with details still clearly visible. (#23577) **$5,950**

In a last-ditch appeal to Pres. Lincoln, Andrew Johnson asks that Federal troops be allowed to remain in pro-Union East Tennessee, and voices his deep-seated contempt for Gen. Buell, who had recently abandoned Tennessee and missed a golden opportunity to crush a marauding Rebel force led by Braxton Bragg

45. JOHNSON, ANDREW. 1808-1875. 17th President of the U.S. (1865-1869). **EXCEPTIONAL CIVIL WAR-DATE LETTER SIGNED** as **MILITARY GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE** with additional **HANDWRITTEN TEXTUAL CORRECTIONS**, Three pages, Quarto, on *"State of Tennessee – Executive Department"* letterhead, dated November 8, 1862. Written to President **Abraham Lincoln**. In this letter, Johnson describes the events in Tennessee, his defense of those taken from Eastern Tennessee to fight for the Union cause, and raising further forces locally. The letter reads (in full; Johnson's handwritten corrections in **bold**):

"His Excellency Abraham Lincoln. President of the Unites States.

More than a week ago I inspected a former dispatch in regard to Gen'l George W. Morgan's Division being ordered to Virginia. The courier, who took it from this place has been arrested by the enemy and the inference is that he has been hung. I must again press the propriety, justice, and even humanity of sending that portion of Gen'l Morgan's command composed of the East Tennessee to Tennessee, for the purpose of redeeming the Eastern part of the state, and avenging the intolerable wrong which has been inflicted upon them by heartless and relentless traitors. It would be cruel in the extreme to have the East Tennessee Regiments away from their homes and defense of their families, when they are willing and more than anxious to restore the Government, and at the same time protect their wives and children against insult, robbery, murder and inhuman oppression. I ask in the name of all that is right, magnanimous and patriotic, that these Regiments be permitted to return. There are many things that I will advise you of in a short time since my location here. We have had numerous commandants placed at this Post – some of them have been tolerable, others intolerable, but the one now in command General Nighy (?), who was left here by General Buell in his disgraceful retreat from Alabama and Tennessee, has done us more harm than all others and is wholly unfitted for the place. Under all the disadvantageous circumstances, I have succeeded in raising one Regiment of Cavalry [5th Tennessee Cavalry, officially mustered into service just seven days later] *under command of Col. Wm. B. Stokes, which has rendered important service, also one fine Regiment of Infantry under command of Col. Alvin C. Gillen ~~of the Army~~ now acting as Provost Guard of the City.*

Col. Gillen is an officer of the regular Army, transferred by the War Department to command the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry. He is an intelligent and efficient officer, and will make a good Brigadier General. I recommend ***and ask that he be appointed at once as such****. He will fight, a quality very much needed by many of our officers. There are some Brigades here without Brigadier Generals, and as soon as our army can move forward we will form ~~a Tennessee~~ Brigade of Middle Tennesseans. I hope you will lay this dispatch before the Secretary of War and Genl. Halleck. This dispatch will be sent through by Benjamin C. Truman who leaves here with it and will see you in Washn.*

Andrew Johnson

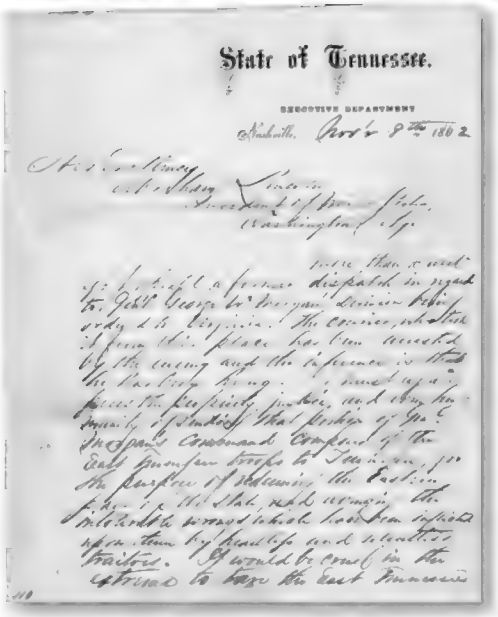
Mil. Gov."

Secession and civil war had sharply divided Tennesseans during the tumultuous war period. The split was largely regional, East Tennessee standing by the Union, while central and West Tennessee favored secession. After the firing on Fort Sumter, East Tennessee counties maneuvered to leave Tennessee and adhere to the Union, but Confederate military occupation there squelched the effort. Paradoxically, while Confederate military forces were driven from heavily pro-Confederate West and central Tennessee during the first two years of the war, Confederate military control long remained in pro-Union East Tennessee, which contributed more volunteers to Federal than to Confederate armies.

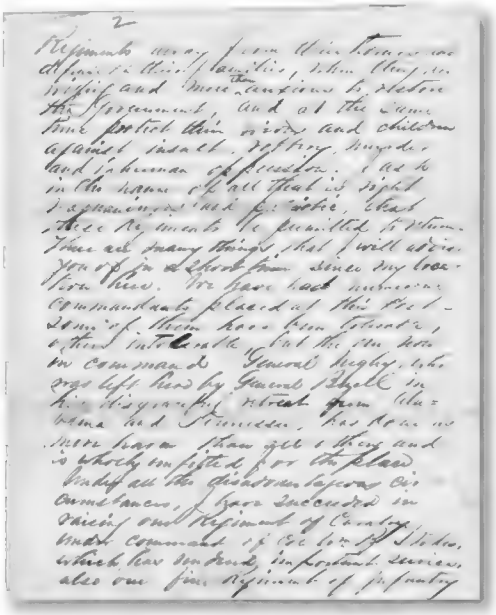
By March of 1862, Federal military advances in the Western part of the state afforded President Lincoln the opportunity to appoint a military governor. Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson, who had previously served as civil governor (1853-57) and U.S. Senator (1857-62) from Tennessee. He was the logical choice. Arriving with the rank of brigadier general, Johnson's orders were to re-establish federal authority in the state and maintain peace and security pending restoration of civil government. Fully empowered to discharge executive, legislative, and judicial functions, Governor Johnson moved forcefully to rid the state of Confederate influence. He dismissed officeholders unwilling to take an oath of allegiance to the federal government, closed down anti-Union newspapers, arrested clergymen for promoting the Confederacy from the pulpit, seized the railroads, and levied taxes. He constructed and guarded from sabotage the railroad extending from Nashville to the Tennessee River, a vital link in the Union supply line. In a valiant show of resistance, Governor Johnson remained in Nashville as the capital city several times nearly fell under a determined Confederate siege.

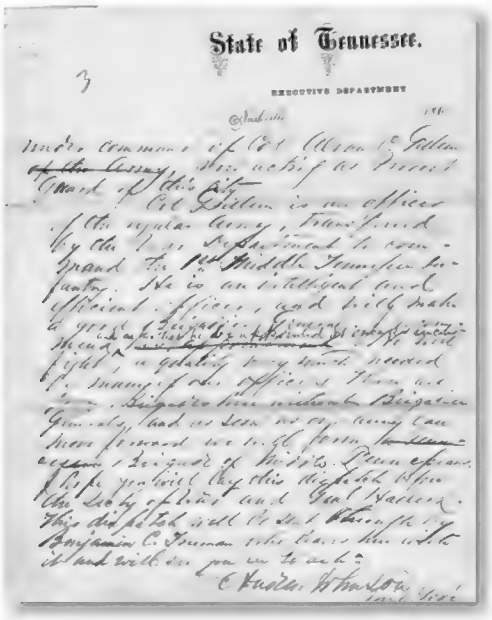
Gen. Don Carlos Buell, to whom Johnson refers in this letter, is perhaps best remembered for his fortuitous arrival at Shiloh earlier in the year (April 6-7, 1862) to save Gen. Grant and his overmatched Union forces. However, Buell's conduct in the next few months would forever condemn his reputation. His operations in Kentucky and Tennessee were marked by delays and missed opportunities, and his evacuation of central Tennessee in September of 1862 brought him public condemnation. On September 30th, he was notified that Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas had been chosen to replace him in the critical campaign to repel the invasion of Kentucky by Confederate General Braxton Bragg and Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith. But Thomas protested that Buell was ready to attack, so the order was canceled. On October 8th, Buell clashed with Bragg in the bloody Battle of Perryville. Though Bragg retreated from Kentucky, Buell's failure to pursue him disappointed his superiors and enraged the public, including one Andrew Johnson. Buell was removed from command on October 24th, and never led troops again.

An exceptional war-date letter from Andrew Johnson, then in executive command of Tennessee, a state which found itself in the crosshairs of the two warring armies and which suffered more than any other state during the Civil War, save for Virginia. As a major battleground, the state endured long campaigns, marching, countermarching, Federal foraging, and much guerilla activity that spread destruction and distress. With amazing war content, this letter is, without question, the finest war-date Andrew Johnson letter we have ever encountered. In fine condition, and accompanied with a letter of provenance from The Papers of Andrew Johnson (University of Tennessee). (#) **$25,000**


State of Tennessee.

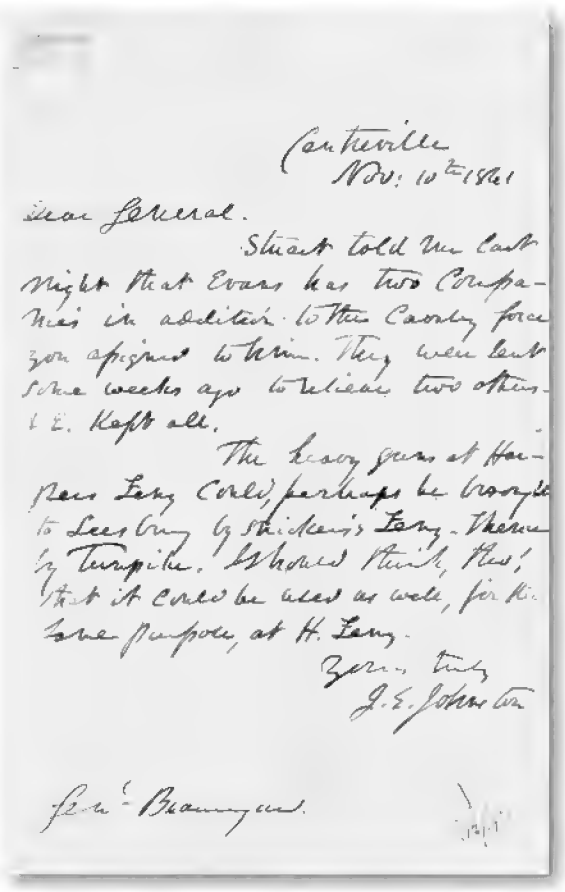
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT




State of Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

46. JOHNSON, LYNDON B. 1908-1973. 36th President of the U.S. (1963-1969). **OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH SIGNED**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white. This somber image was taken aboard Air Force One just hours after the assassination of John F. Kennedy, as Lyndon B. Johnson takes the Oath of Office while Mrs. Kennedy looks on in stunned silence. One of the most dramatic images of that fateful day, it was taken by Capt. Cecil Stoughton of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, then serving as White House photographer. His ink stamp appears on the verso, with notation (in an unknown hand) *"Presidential Plane, Air Force One, Dallas, Texas, November 1964* [sic], *First Presidential Oath"*. Inscribed by LBJ on the image in black ink over the gray jacket of Mrs. Kennedy, *"To Harry Edell, With best wishes, Lyndon B. Johnson"*. Minor surface creases; overall, in fine condition. (#23745) **$1,500**



Early in the war, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard discuss gun placements and battle preparations near Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley

47. JOHNSTON, JOSEPH E. 1807-1891. Confederate army officer. **EXCELLENT CIVIL WAR-DATE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, on blue Confederate stationery, dated November 10, 1861 from Centreville, Virginia. Written to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard. Johnston pens (in full):

"Dear General,

[J.E.B.] *Stuart told me last night that Evans has two Companies in addition to the cavalry force you assigned to him. They were sent some weeks ago to relieve two others & E. kept all. The heavy guns at Harper's Ferry could, perhaps be brought to Leesburg by Stricker's Ferry – Thence by Turnpike. I should think, tho', that it could be used as well, for the same purpose, at H. Ferry.*

Yours truly

J.E. Johnston"

Three months after the South's victory on the first major battlefield of the war, Johnston and Beauregard, the Confederate generals who commanded at Manassas, discuss the movement of troops in Northern Virginia. From the war's outset, it was clear that the land between Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C. would be hotly contested as the opposing armies sought to threaten their enemy's seat of government. Hoping to defend all possible routes of Union advance, Jefferson Davis placed armies close to Washington along the vital Manassas Railroad and at the head of the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry, commanded by Beauregard and Johnston respectively. When a large Union army under the command of Gen. Irwin McDowell advanced from the northern capital towards Manassas Junction, Johnston hurriedly directed his army to aid Beauregard. The arrival of Johnston's troops on July 21, 1861 at Manassas thwarted what initially appeared to be a Union victory and sent the demoralized Yankee soldiers limping back to Washington.

Although Johnston and Beauregard worked well together during the first fall of the war, Beauregard was subsequently sent to the western theater, as he had grown restless in his subordinate position. Johnston led the Confederate Army, which parried the Union advance against Richmond, but the serious wound he received at the Battle of Seven Pines forced his replacement by Robert E. Lee. Johnston subsequently commanded in Georgia and the Carolinas during Sherman's operation of 1864 and 1865.

An excellent Confederate letter from early in the war, when hopes for ultimate success were at their highest. Small hole at the upper left corner, not affecting text; overall, in fine condition with exceptional holograph text and signature. (#23766) **$2,950**

48. Jones, Bobby. 1902-1971. Legendary American golfer. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., b/w, of Jones in golf knickers finishing a swing. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, "*For George R. Sanders, With best regards, Bob Jones*". The inscribee is none other than the late autograph collector George Sanders, best known as the editor of one of the oldest and most comprehensive autograph price guides. Trimmed along the right edge; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23830) **$3,950**

REC'D AUG 9 1962

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8 August 1962

Dear Senator:

This year the annual summer cruise of the United States Coast Guard Academy Training Barque EAGLE will include Washington as a port of call. EAGLE is a three-masted auxiliary barque and is utilized each year by the Academy to train Cadets under sail.

I have accepted an invitation from the Commandant of the Coast Guard to visit EAGLE, along with my invited guests, at 10:30 a.m., on 15 August 1962 at Pier Two of the Navy Yard Annex. In this day of satellites and space exploration, seeing a three-masted sailing ship is a rare treat. I understand that the Cadets will provide a colorful display by manning the yards in the best tradition of the old-time sailing era.

I would be pleased if you would join me on this occasion. The Commandant of the Coast Guard will provide you with further details if you are able to accept.

Sincerely,

Honorable Clifford P. Case
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

President Kennedy courts Sen. Clifford Case, one of the most influential Republicans on Capitol Hill, who was a member of the Appropriations, Armed Services, and Space Sciences Committees

49. Kennedy, John. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. (1961-1963). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on *"THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON"* official letterhead stationery dated August 8, 1962. Written to Senator Clifford P. Case (1904-82) of New Jersey. Case, a powerful Republican who served in the Senate from 1954-79, was at this time a member of the Appropriations Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and the Aeronautical & Space Sciences Committee. Kennedy writes (in full):

"Dear Senator:

This year the annual summer cruise of the United States Coast Guard Academy Training Barque EAGLE will include Washington as a port of call. EAGLE is a three-masted auxiliary barque and is utilized each year by the Academy to train Cadets under sail.

I have accepted an invitation from the Commandant of the Coast Guard to visit EAGLE, along with my invited guests, at 10: 30 a.m., on 15 August 1962 at Pier Two of the Navy Yard Annex. In this day of satellites and space exploration, seeing a three-masted sailing ship is a rare treat. I understand that the Cadets will provide a colorful display by manning the yards in the best tradition of the old-time sailing era.

I would be pleased if you would join me on this occasion. The Commandant of the Coast Guard will provide you with further details if you are able to accept.

Sincerely,

John Kennedy"

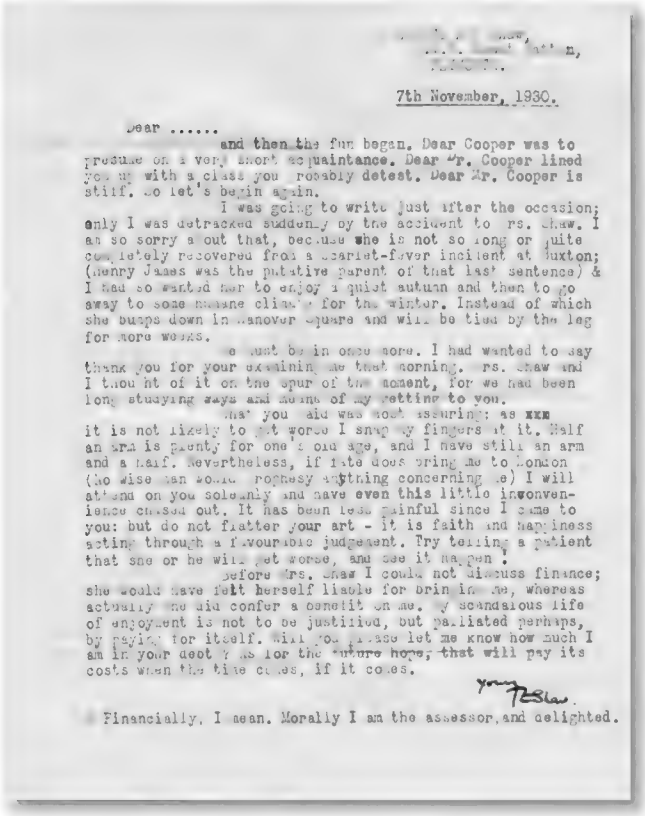
Eagle, the largest Tall Ship flying the Stars and Stripes and the only square-rigger in U.S. government service, still serves as a training ship for Coast Guard cadets. The ship was built in 1936 by the Blohm and Voss Shipyard in Hamburg, Germany, and commissioned as *Horst Wessel*, one of three sail training ships operated by Nazi Germany to train cadets for the growing German Navy. Early in World War II it was converted to a cargo ship, transporting men and supplies throughout the Baltic Sea, but continued to perform a training mission as well. The ship is said to have downed three aircraft in combat during this period. Following World War II, it was taken as a war prize by the United States and a Coast Guard crew – aided by the German crew still on board – sailed the tall ship in 1946 from Bremerhaven to its new home port at New London, Connecticut.

An excellent letter from Kennedy making a warm overture to this powerful member of the Senate, with a superb association between two of Kennedy's greatest passions — sailing and the infant American space program. In fine condition. Comes with the original transmittal envelope. (#22248) **$4,950**

Four years after breaking his wrist in an automobile accident, T.E. Lawrence – best known by his famous nickname "Lawrence of Arabia" – still has difficulty moving his right arm, as he describes to his doctor

50. LAWRENCE, THOMAS EDWARD. 1888-1935. British soldier and writer. Known as "Lawrence of Arabia". **TYPED LETTER SIGNED** with his alias *"T.E. Shaw"*, One page, Quarto, dated November 7, 1930. Written to Dr. Wm. Cooper, who became acquainted with Lawrence after the famous Brit had broken his wrist in a roadside accident. Also includes the original envelope, on which is written on the recto and verso by Cooper: *"Lawrence of Arabia letter – Sent to me by Lawrence after I had examined his wrist which had been broken. Seeing two old people in difficulty with a car which wouldn't start he offered to help them but the handle of car on a back fire hit him on wrist & broke it."* Lawrence writes (in part):

> *"...I was going to write just after the occasion; only I was detracked suddenly by the accident to Mrs. Shaw.* [Charlotte Shaw, wife of George Bernard Shaw, after whom Lawrence may have modeled his alias] *I am so sorry about that, because she is not so long or quite completely recovered from a scarlet-fever incident at Buxton; (Henry James was the putative parent of that last sentence) & I had so wanted her to enjoy a quite autumn and then to go away to some humane climate for the winter. Instead of which she bumps down in Hanover Square and will be tied by the leg for more weeks.*
>
> *We must begin once more. I had wanted to say thank you for your examining me that morning... What you said was most assuring; as it is not likely to get worse I snap my fingers at it. Half an arm is plenty for one's old age, and I have still an arm and a half. Nevertheless, if fate does bring me to London (No wise man would prophesy anything concerning me) I will attend on you solemnly and have even this little inconvenience chased out. It has been less painful since I came to you: but do not flatter your art – it is faith and happiness acting through a favourable judgement. Try telling a patient that she or he will get worse, and see it happen! ...Will you please let me know how much I am in your debt? As for the future hope, that will pay its costs when the time comes, if it comes.*
>
> *Yours, T.E. Shaw"*



7th November, 1930.

Dear .....

and then the fun began. Dear Cooper was to presume on a very short acquaintance. Dear Mr. Cooper lined you up with a class you probably detest. Dear Mr. Cooper is stiff. So let's begin again.

I was going to write just after the occasion; only I was detracked suddenly by the accident to Mrs. Shaw. I am so sorry about that, because she is not so long or quite completely recovered from a scarlet-fever incident at Buxton; (Henry James was the putative parent of that last sentence) & I had so wanted her to enjoy a quiet autumn and then to go away to some humane climate for the winter. Instead of which she bumps down in Hanover Square and will be tied by the leg for more weeks.

We must be in once more. I had wanted to say thank you for your examining me that morning. Mrs. Shaw and I thought of it on the spur of the moment, for we had been long studying ways and means of my getting to you.

What you said was most assuring: as it is not likely to get worse I snap my fingers at it. Half an arm is plenty for one's old age, and I have still an arm and a half. Nevertheless, if fate does bring me to London (No wise man would prophesy anything concerning me) I will attend on you solemnly and have even this little inconvenience chased out. It has been less painful since I came to you: but do not flatter your art - it is faith and happiness acting through a favourable judgement. Try telling a patient that she or he will get worse, and see it happen!

Before Mrs. Shaw I could not discuss finance; she would have felt herself liable for bringing me, whereas actually we did confer a benefit on me. My scandalous life of enjoyment is not to be justified, but palliated perhaps, by paying for itself. Will you please let me know how much I am in your debt? As for the future hope, that will pay its costs when the time comes, if it comes.

Yours, T.E. Shaw.

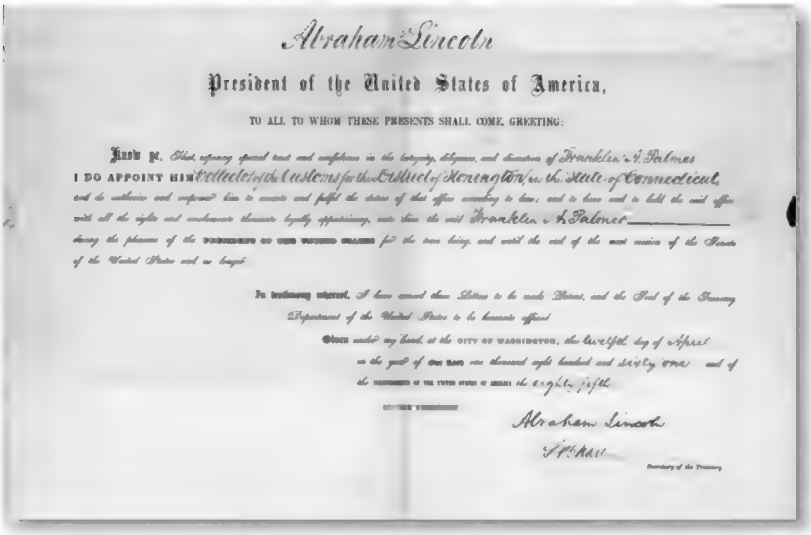
Financially, I mean. Morally I am the assessor, and delighted.

In this letter, Lawrence is referring to an incident in March of 1926 near Cranwell, in which he suffered a broken wrist while attempting to start a car by hand-crank. While traveling through the countryside on one of his faithful Brough Superior motorcycles, he came upon a car driven by an elderly couple, stranded by the side of the road. The old man forgot to retard the ignition, and the car backfired while Lawrence was attempting to start it. The crank arm snapped back, breaking his wrist. He rode back to camp with his arm dangling, and waited until the next morning to get his wrist set. He refused to stay in the hospital while it was mending. Perhaps owing to this delay, he was never able to recover full movement of his right hand.

Dr. William Cooper, to whom Lawrence writes the present letter, apparently examined his arm during a visit Lawrence made to London in the company of Charlotte Shaw, as the present letter relates. It is not known whether Lawrence ever saw the doctor again regarding his arm or any other health matter.

An excellent letter from T.E. Lawrence, author of *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*. As many of his letters are housed in institutions, those with good content that become available to collectors are very highly sought after. In fine condition. (#23708) **$3,950**

51. LAUREL & HARDY. Beloved American comedic duo, Stan Laurel & Oliver Hardy. **VINTAGE OVERSIZE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 11 in. x 14 in., b/w, of the two endearing comedians in suits and bowlers. Inscribed in the center by Laurel, *"To our 'Pal' 'Peter Palmer' from his two 'Pal's' Stan & Ollie 1948"*. Also signed at the lower left over his shoulder, *"Stan Laurel"* and at the upper right corner *"Oliver Hardy"* with ornate paraph. Light toning to the edges; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23739) **$2,950**



Abraham Lincoln

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence, and discretion of Franklin A. Palmer I DO APPOINT HIM Collector of the Customs for the District of Stonington in the State of Connecticut, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said Franklin A. Palmer during the pleasure of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for the time being, and until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States and no longer.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the eighty fifth.

Abraham Lincoln

By the President:

S P Chase

Secretary of the Treasury

Lincoln appointment document dated April 12, 1861 – the day the first shots of the Civil War were fired upon Ft. Sumter

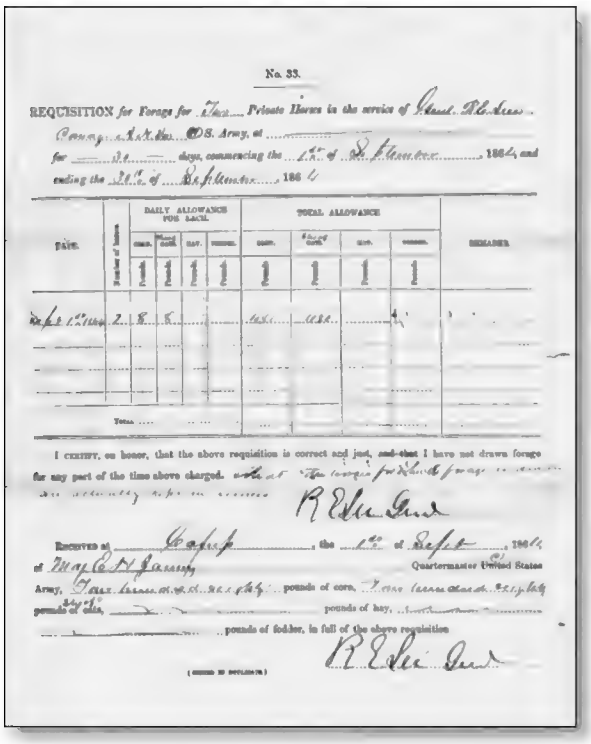
53. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Superb Civil War-date Document Signed as President**, 17 in. x 11 in., dated April 12, 1861 – the very same day the first shots of the Civil War were fired upon Ft. Sumter! The document appoints Franklin A. Palmer to the post of *"Collector of the Customs for the District of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut"*, and is signed in full at the lower right *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned just beneath by Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase.

With Lincoln's election as President in November, 1860, the Southern states, which had made direct threats of secession throughout the year pending the election's outcome, fulfilled their campaign promise: on December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union, followed by seven other states which declared the Confederate States of America on February 4, 1861. By the time Lincoln took his oath of office (March 4, 1861), Confederates had seized all federal forts and Navy yards in the states under their control except for two: Fort Pickens at Pensacola, FL, and Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. On April 12, 1861, the Charleston harbor batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter. The attack did very little damage beyond the burning of the barracks, though 3,341 shells had been fired. General P.G.T. Beauregard, who was in charge of the operations of Charleston and commanded the shore batteries that opened fire on the fort, called for the fort's surrender. 34 hours after the bombardment began, Maj. Robert Anderson, in command of the fort, called for a truce. On April 14, Anderson's gallant garrison was allowed to march out with the honors of war. The Civil War had begun.

Archival reinforcement to center vertical fold, and some minor toning; overall, in fine condition. An exceptional appointment document with an important and historic association with the very first hostile act of the Civil War! (#23536) **$6,950**

Vivien Leigh signed photograph as Scarlett O'Hara, inscribed to Clark Gable's body double in *Gone With the Wind*

52. Leigh, Vivien. 1913-1967. British-born film actress. **Exceptional Vintage Signed Photograph** as Scarlett O'Hara, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone. A beautiful, close-up portrait of Leigh in costume, inscribed on the image in black ink *"For Sid Troy, With my very best wishes, Vivien Leigh"*. A fantastic signed photograph with an excellent *Gone With the Wind* association! Pinholes at each corner; overall, in fine condition. Also includes a number of vintage photographs of Gable on various film sets with Sid, who looks identical to his more famous counterpart, even down to the ears! (#23831) **$4,950**



No. 33.

REQUISITION for Forage for Two Private Horses in the service of Genl. R. E. Lee Comdg. A. N. Va, U.S. Army, at [blank] for 30 days, commencing the 1st of September, 1864, and ending the 30th of September, 1864

DATE.	No. of Days	DAILY ALLOWANCE FOR EACH. CORN.	Sheaf Oats.	HAY.	FODDER.	TOTAL ALLOWANCE CORN.	Sheaf Oats.	HAY.	FODDER.	REMARKS.
		8	8							
Sept 1st 1864	2	8	8			480	480			
Total										

I CERTIFY, on honor, that the above requisition is correct and just, and that I have not drawn forage for any part of the time above charged. [illegible]

R E Lee Genl

Received at Camp, the 1st of Sept 1864

of Maj. E. H. Janney, Quartermaster United States Army, Four hundred & eighty pounds of corn, Four hundred & eighty pounds of oats, [blank] pounds of hay, [blank] pounds of fodder, in full of the above requisition

R E Lee Genl

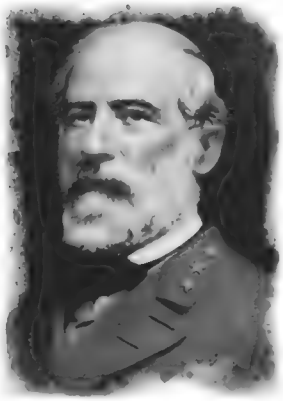
Rare Civil War-date Requisition signed twice by General Robert E. Lee drawing forage for his two horses, Traveller & Ajax

54. LEE, ROBERT E. 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **CIVIL WAR-DATE DOCUMENT SIGNED TWICE**, One page, Quarto, "*Camp*", September 1, 1864. The *"Requisition For Forage, Form No. 33"* (actually the U.S. Army's printed form), states (in part):

> "*REQUISITION for Forage for Two Private Horses in the service of Genl. R. E. Lee, Comdg. A. N. Va, ~~U.~~ C. S. Army, at* [blank] *for 30 days, commencing the 1st of September, 1864, and ending the 30th of September, 1864...*"
>
> "*I CERTIFY, on honor, that the above requisition is correct and just, ~~and that~~ I have not drawn forage for any part of the time above charged, & that the horses for which forage is drawn are actually kept in services. R. E. Lee Genl.*
>
> *RECEIVED at Camp, the 1st of Sept, 1864, of Maj. E. H. Janney, Quartermaster ~~United~~ C States Army, Four hundred & eighty pounds of corn, Four hundred & eighty pounds sheaf of oats,* [blank] *pounds of hay,* [blank] *pounds of fodder, in full of the above requisition. R. E. Lee Genl.*"

In the center of the form is a table which indicates the daily allowance for each horse is 8 pounds of corn and 8 pounds [sheaf] of oats, and that the total allowance is 480 pounds of corn and 480 pounds [sheaf] of oats.

With this document, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, requisitions forage for his two horses, Traveller and Ajax. Lee rode Traveller throughout the Civil War (alternately with Lucy Long from the fall of 1862 until the spring of 1864, when Lucy Long became broken down); Ajax was given to Lee about the time he was given Lucy Long (in the fall of 1862). Lee's other horses (Richmond & The Roan, or Brown Roan) either died or broke under the strain and hardships of the war, and were not ridden by him at the time of this requisition. A wonderful association. (#17867) **$19,500**



Robert E. Lee and Traveller

55. LEE, ROBERT E. EXCEEDINGLY RARE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH, 7 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., sepia-tone, mounted on an 8 in. x 10 in. cream-colored board. Boldly signed at the lower margin in black ink, *"R.E. Lee"*. This spectacular signed image was formerly in the collection of Confederate General **Robert D. Lilley** (1836-1886) of Virginia, who, interestingly enough, was educated at Washington College, which later became Washington and Lee University. His war service included Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. After the war, he was employed as a financial agent for Washington College, where he would have worked closely with Lee. Pencil notation on the verso reads *"Bought at Lexington, Va. Oct. 11, 1870 the evening before he died. Portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with guaranteed autograph. Gen. Lee died in Lexington, Va. Oct. 12, 1870. This photograph was taken after the war by Miley, Photographer of Lexington, and was bought off him October 11, 1870."*

LEE'S FAITHFUL STEED, TRAVELLER

One of the most famous horses in American history, Traveller was Robert E. Lee's iron-gray horse, with black points, a long mane and a long flowing tail. He stood 16 hands high and his rapid, springy step and bold carriage made him conspicuous in the Confederate camps. He was ridden by Lee throughout the Civil War. Lee first saw him in the mountains of western Virginia, and then bought him from Major Thomas L. Broun when in South Carolina (autumn of 1861) for $200 in currency. Traveller was somewhat nervous, had a fast, bouncing walk, but preferred a "short, high trot", which was hard on riders who had lesser quality saddles than did Lee. Traveller never required whips or spur, and he held a firm place in Lee's heart next to God, country and family. Lee rode Traveller to the McLean house at Appomattox Court House on April 12, 1865, where he accepted the surrender terms offered by Gen. Grant. When Lee assumed his duties as President of Washington College, he rode Traveller from Richmond to Lexington. Until 1869, Lee would ride Traveller to the Rockbridge Baths and back, a distance of 20 miles. Lee often had sugar for Traveller, and was sometimes seen gazing silently at him as though recalling the scenes they had shared. Though the horse led an easy, honored life at Lexington, there were many souvenir hunters who stole much of his mane and tail; he became very suspicious of strangers and would never let any of them get behind him without exhibiting nervousness. Traveller survived his master to die of lockjaw. His bones were disinterred in 1907, and today, his skeleton stands in the museum of Washington and Lee University.

Lee dictated the following description of Traveller to his daughter Agnes at Lexington, Virginia, after the war and in response to a request from "Markie" – Martha Custis Williams, his wife's cousin – who wanted to make a painting of the horse:

"If I were an artist like you I would draw a true picture of Traveller – representing his fine proportions, muscular figure, deep chest and short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, small feet, and black mane and tail…He could dilate upon his sagacity and affection, and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. He might even imagine his thoughts, through the long night marches and days of battle through which he had passed…But I am no artist Markie, and can therefore only say he is a Confederate grey. I purchased him in the mountains of Virginia in the autumn of 1861 [Lee was mistaken; the purchase was made in South Carolina], *and he has been my patient follower ever since, to Georgia, the Carolinas and back to Virginia…He carried me through the seven days battle around Richmond, the Second Manassas, at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the last day at Chancellorsville, to Penna, at Gettysburg, and back to the Rappahannock. From the commencement of the campaign in 1864 at Orange, till its close around Petersburg, the saddle was scarcely off his back, as he passed through the fire of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbour, and across the James River. He was almost in daily requisition in the winter of 1864-'65 on the long line defenses from the Chickahominy north of Richmond, to Hatcher's run south of the Appomattox, 35 miles in length; and in 1865 bore me to the final days at Appomattox Ct. House. You must know the comfort he is to me in my present retirement…"*

This famous photograph of Lee on Traveller was taken by Michael Miley (of Lexington) in September, 1866. In midsummer of 1866, Alexander Gardner, Brady's former studio manager and assistant, had made a joint effort with Miley to photograph Lee on Traveller. There was great demand for such a picture, but the hot weather and incessant flies made Traveller restless, and the sitting was abandoned for the time being. In September, Miley tried again, and the result was the image presented here, which became one of the most popular of Lee's pictures all through the South, and was widely adapted and reproduced in both lithographs and paintings.

While Lee signed many *cartes-de-visite* both during and after the war, this is the only known image from the famous Michael Miley negative which Lee autographed, and is the only signed copy known to exist. In excellent condition, with trace remnants of glue on the edges. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War Americana. (#)

$49,500

A young U.S. Army Engineer, Robert E. Lee pens a pleasant letter to his dearest friend, former West Point classmate Capt. John Mackay, discussing the Des Moines Rapids project and the abundance of wildlife in the beautiful frontier lands of the Upper Mississippi

56. LEE, ROBERT E. LENGTHY AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, Four pages, Quarto, dated October 19, 1838 from Des Moines Rapids, Iowa. Written to Capt. John Mackay, U.S. Topographical Engineers, Savannah, Georgia. Mackay was his closest friend; the two had met at West Point, and graduated together in 1825.

At the time this letter was written, Lee was stationed at St. Louis, tasked with opening the upper Mississippi River to water-borne commerce. Chief among the obstacles was the Des Moines Rapids, which consisted of nearly horizontal limestone ledges following the river bed, making a full 11 ¼ miles of rapids impassable. Lee's ambitious plan was to blast an eleven-mile cut, two hundred feet wide, through solid rock. Though three years of work was expended, little real progress was made; it wasn't until 1877 that a competing plan, using a lateral canal to span the impassable section of river, was completed, and the river made navigable.

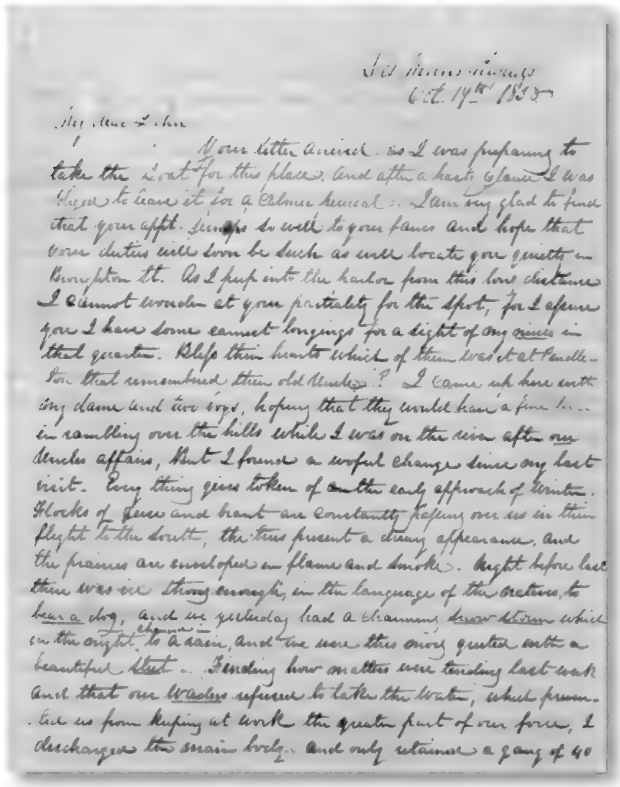
With the onset of winter, the construction season would soon be on hiatus. Clearly enchanted with the frontier along the upper Mississippi, Lee pens (in part):

"My dear John,

Your letter arrived as I was preparing to take the Boat for this place, and after a hasty glance I was obliged to leave it for a calmer perusal. I am very glad to find that your appt jumps so well to your fancy and hope that your duties will soon be such as will locate you quietly in Broughton St. As I peep into the parlor from this long distance I cannot wonder at your partiality for the spot, for I assure you I have some earnest longing for a sight of my nieces in that quarter. Bless their hearts which of them was it at Pendleton that remembered their old Uncle? I came up here with my dame and two boys, hoping that they would have a fine time in rambling over the hills while I was on the river after our Uncles affairs, But I found a woful change since my last visit. Every thing gives token of the early approach of winter. Flocks of geese and brant are constantly passing over us in their flight to the South, the trees present a dreary appearance, and the prairies are enveloped in flame and smoke. Night before last there was one strong enough, in the language of the natives to bear a dog, and we yesterday had a charming snow storm which in the night changed in to a rain, and we were this morn greeted with a beautiful sleet. Finding how matters were tending last week and that our waders refused to take the water, which prevented us from keeping at work the greater part of our force, I discharged the main body and only retained a gang of 40 to work after six of our watermen who said they would stick by us. But alas on Monday our chief man who took the first turn in the cool of the morn, backed out after 1/2 hour trial. Tuesday a second took his leave, Wednesday the remaining 4 shook their heads and shivered; and when the snow storm commenced we began pulling up stakes in earnest. I regret it very much as the river is just getting in a good stage for our work, and the season has been heretofore very unfavourable from the extreme high water. For the little time we were at work our progress was very satisfactory, and has proved the practicability of deepening the channel provided we can only have favourable seasons. We could go on blasting up the rock till Xmas, but the blasts move the rock but slightly from their bed, and we are obliged to have men in the water to pry up the stone for the grapples to take hold. If they are left to lay a few days the currant of sand that is constantly drifting over the bed of the river fills up the cracks and crevices completely and the whole has to be reblasted. We had been coaxing on our waders by raising their wages from $1.95 to $3.00!! But Jack frost finally got the better of Plutus and his Sphere and defeated us. So much for Engineering. We are fixed at the house of a neat Yankee couple on the bank of the Mississippi, which with its stable and her house composes the City of Montebello! Our hostess is quite a nice cook…Besides practicing in this art, she has to do all the work about the house, wash, sew and mind her child, which is just beginning to walk, and even at meals she has no rest for he sits in her lap, and she has to feed him while she is pouring out our tea and coffee and feeding his Mama. In a word she and her husband does everything that is required about the house and farm. Would it not make you nervous to see a woman work so? It does me. …But Mackay if you were here you would certainly kill yourself why man in a half how you can put up 200 prairie hens, and have a prairie 60 miles in extent to shoot them in. As to partridges, you can hardly keep from stumbling over them, and hares & squirrels are out of number. There are abundance of woodcock in season and some few pheasants, and the river is now getting covered with ducks. Turkeys and deer are to be had for walking after, and you may catch fish from years end to years end. One of our sportsmen went out eve before last to get us some venison. In a walk of a half hour, he had four opportunities for a haunch. The first was a polite buck who jumped up within four rods of his feet. The second was more precipitated, but hearing he had been hasty turned round and viewed him awhile. The third and fourth were equally considerate. He fired once and is not certain that he pointed his iron in the direction of the deer or not. Does he ever deserve to taste venison, or even to eat at all again? And now do you wish to know his name? Why it is Francis the Dominic of the city-

I have filled up all my paper with a long rigmarole…while my dame and the boys are all sleeping around me and have not yet said out my say or sent a single message to any of the dear people in Savannah. Kiss them all for me Mackay and once round for yourself. And now good night with best love to all says your friend RE Lee"

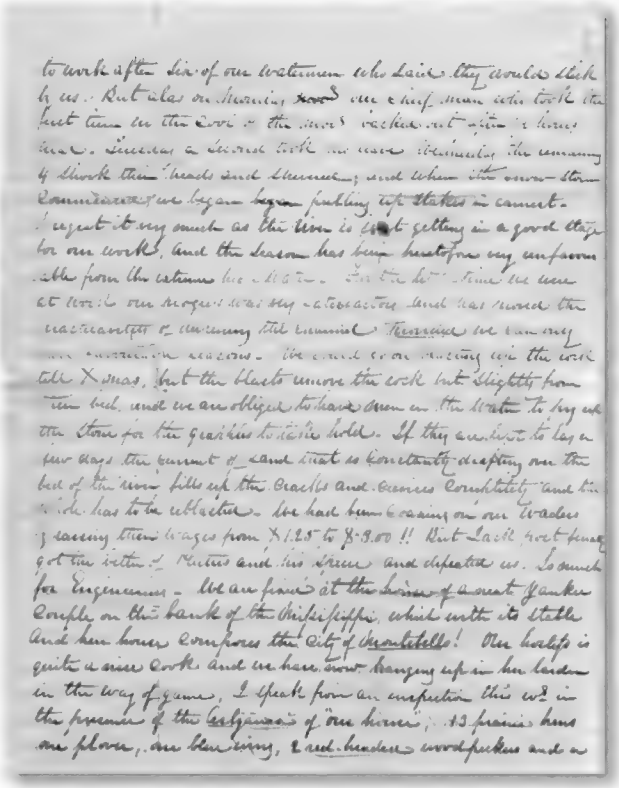
Early letters from Robert E. Lee are very uncommon. This charming missive, written to his dearest friend in a relaxed, breezy style, is especially desirable. Of particular interest in this letter is Lee's mention of boarding with a *"Yankee couple"*, and his apparent shock at seeing the wife work so hard to maintain the house – clearly an example of the cultural divide between Northerners and Southerners. In very fine condition. (#23821) **$15,000**



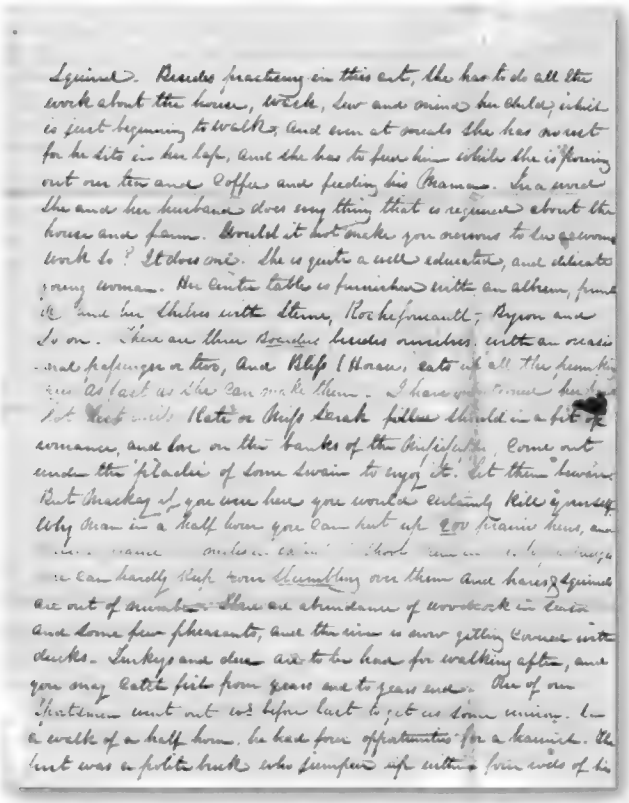
Oct. 19th 1858

My Dear Father

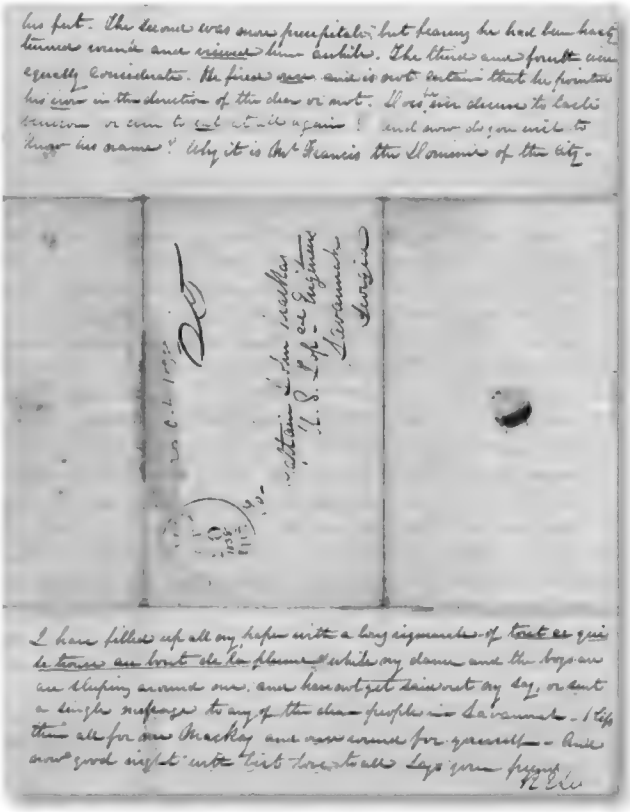
Your letter arrived as I was preparing to take the boat for this place, and after a hasty glance I was obliged to leave it for a calmer moment. I am very glad to find that your affl. family is so well & your fears and hope that your duties will soon be such as will locate you quietly in Brooklyn St. As I peep into the harbor from this low chimney I cannot wonder at your partiality for the spot, for I assure you I have some earnest longings for a sight of my native in that quarter. Bless their hearts which of them was it at Parell's for that remembered their old Monkey? I came up here with my flame and two cops, hoping that they would have a fine time in rambling over the hills while I was on the river after our Steuben affairs, but I found a woful change since my last visit. Every thing gives token of the early approach of Winter. Flocks of Geese and Brant are constantly passing over us in their flight to the South, the trees present a dreary appearance, and the prairies are enveloped in flame and smoke. Night before last there was ice strong enough, in the language of the natives, to bear a dog, and we yesterday had a charming snow storm which on the night before last, and we were then many quarters with a beautiful sleet. Tuesday how or after were tending last week and that our Waiters refuse to take the Water, which prevents us from keeping at work the greater part of our force, I discharged the main body, and only retained a gang of 40



to work after six of our Waitmen who said they would stick by us. But alas on Monday morn one of my men who took the first team in the Cove of the mouth [illegible] after 2 hours rest. Tuesday a second took the same [illegible] the remaining 4 struck their heads and themselves, and when the snow storm commenced we began [illegible] pushing up stakes in earnest. I regret it very much as the river is just getting in a good stage for our work, and the season has been most favorable for our enterprise from the returns here. But the [illegible] time we were at work our progress was very satisfactory and has proved the practicability of [illegible] the channel. Therefore we have very [illegible] reasons. We could [illegible] the work till X mas, but the blasts uncover the rock but slightly from ten feet, and we are obliged to have them on the Water to lay up the stone for the [illegible] to strike hold. If they can hold on a few days the current of sand that is constantly drifting on the bed of the river fills up the cracks and crevices consolidates and the rock has to be [illegible]. We have been [illegible] our Waiters of raising their wages from $1.25 to $3.00 !! But Lasell got [illegible] of Parties and his [illegible] and defeated us. So much for Engineering. We are fixed at the house of a great Yankee Couple on the bank of the Mississippi, which with its stable and barn houses comprises the City of Grantsville! Our health is quite a nice Cook and we have some hanging up in her larder in the way of game, I speak from an inspection this wk in the presence of the Gentlemen of our house, 13 prairie hens one plover, one blue wing, 2 red headed woodpeckers and a



Squirrel. Besides practising in this art, she has to do all the work about the house, cook, sew and mind her baby, which is just beginning to walk, and even at meals she has no rest for he sits in her lap, and she has to feed him while she is flowing out tea and coffee and feeding his Papa. In a word she and her husband does every thing that is required about the house and farm. Would it not make you nervous to be a woman work so? It does one. She is quite a well educated, and delicate young woman. Her center table is furnished with an album, [illegible] and her shelves with Stones, Rochefoucauld, Byron and so on. There are three Bowdoin Medical students, with an occasional passenger or two, and Bless Hasen, eats up all the hen fruit as fast as she can make them. I have [illegible] but Kate or Miss Sarah fallen should in a fit of romance, and live on the banks of the Mississippi. Come out under the shades of some Swain to enjoy it. Let them swim. But Mackay if you were here you would certainly kill a prairie. Why man in a half hour you can hunt up [illegible] Francis hens, and [illegible] shoot [illegible] you can hardly keep from stumbling over them and hares & squirrels are out of number. There are abundance of woodcock in Cuba and some few pheasants, and the river is now getting [illegible] with ducks. Turkeys and deer are to be had for walking after, and you may catch fish from grass one to years end. One of our Gentlemen went out 2 days before last to get us some venison. In a walk of a half hour, he had four opportunities for a shoot. The last was a fine buck who jumped up within four rods of his



his feet. The deer was more precipitate, but fearing he had been hasty turned round and [illegible] him twice. The third and fourth were equally considerate. He fired once and is not certain that he pointed his gun in the direction of the deer or not. He says he seems to back himself or even to eat it all up again! and now do you wish to hunge his name? Why it is that Francis the Dominie of the city.

Captain J. [illegible] Mackay
U. S. Topl. Engineer
Sacramento
Cal.

I have filled up all my sheet with a long [illegible] of [illegible] as there are hours [illegible] flame, while my dame and the boys are sleeping around me, and have not yet determined to say, or send a single message to any of the dear people in Sacramento. I'll leave them all for you Mackay and now remain for yourself — Ever and ever good night unto first love to all Lays your friend

Recently brevetted colonel for his services in Mexico, Robert E. Lee writes an amorous letter from the National Palace in Mexico City to *"Miss Matilda Mason"*

"I cannot let this opportunity pass my beautiful Matie, without writing to you though it may be even a few lines. A man has but few pleasures in this country, but they cannot take from him, that of remembrance; and mine reverts to you with constant delight…"

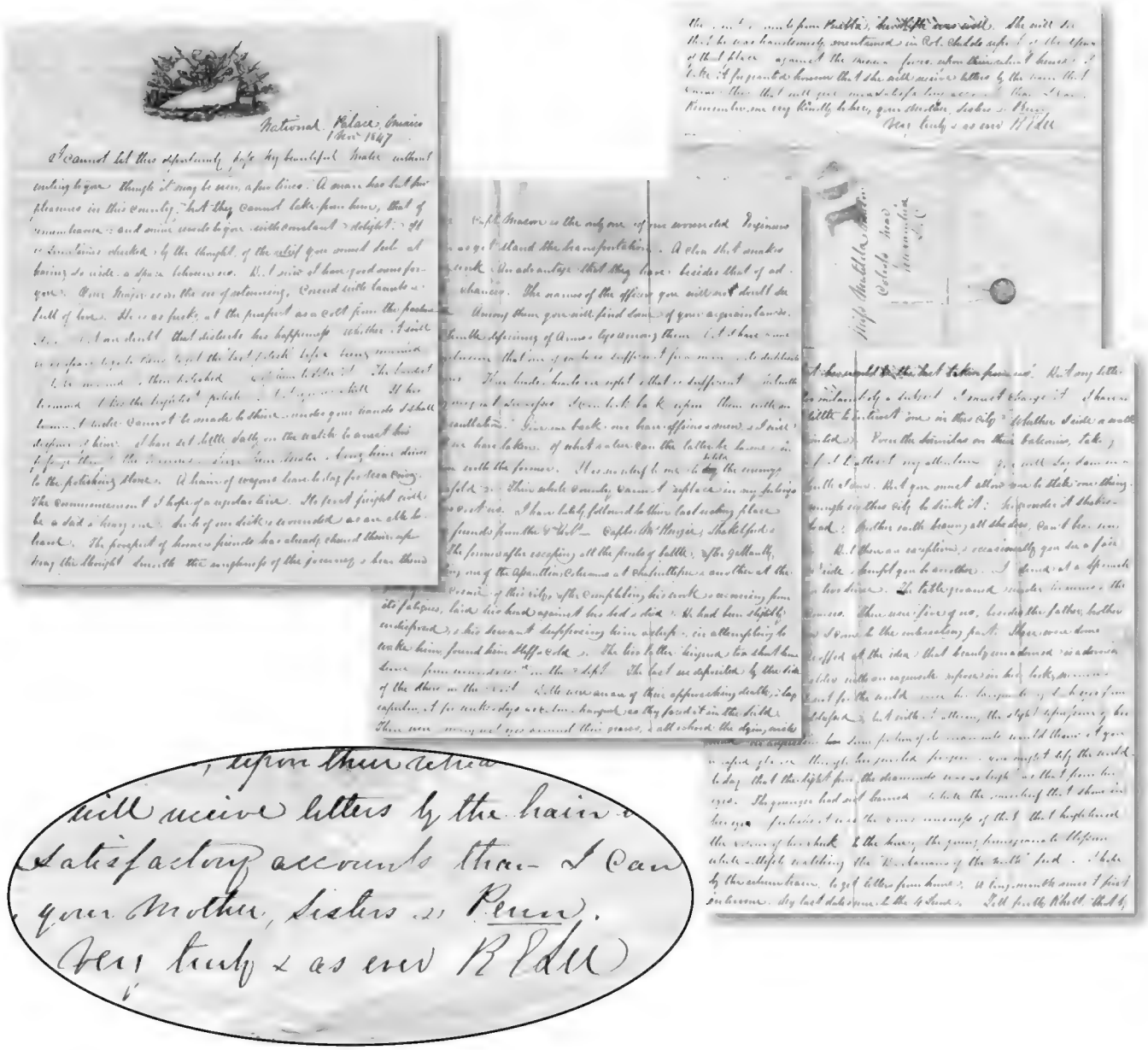
57. LEE, ROBERT E. EXCEPTIONAL MEXICAN WAR-DATE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, Four pages, Quarto, dated November 1, 1847. Most notably, the letter is written on official Mexican government stationery, and docketed at the upper left above the date by Lee, *"National Palace, Mexico"*. Written to Matilda Mason, the future wife of Capt. James L. Mason, an engineer with whom Lee served during the Mexican War. Capt. Mason was brevetted major on August 20, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and lieutenant colonel on Sept. 8, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. During a council of war prior to the Battle of Churubusco, a young navy lieutenant, Raphael Semmes, who would later serve the Confederacy with distinction during the Civil War, made the following observance of Mason with respect to Lee: *"The services of Capt. Lee were invaluable to his chief. Endowed with a mind which has no superior in his corps… his talent for topography was peculiar, and he seemed to receive impressions intuitively, which it cost other men much labor to acquire. Mason, though a very young man, was scarcely, if at all, his inferior."*

Writing intimately to Matilda, who had apparently captured Lee's heart, the brevet colonel pens (in full):

"I cannot let this opportunity pass my beautiful Matie, without writing to you though it may be even a few lines. A man has but few pleasures in this country, but they cannot take from him, that of remembrance; and mine reverts to you with constant delight. It is sometimes checked by the thought, of the relief you must feel, at having so wide a space between us. But now I have good news for you. Your Major is on the eve of returning; Covered with laurels & full of love. He is as frisky at the prospect as a colt from the pasture. There is but one doubt that disturbs his happiness. Whether it will be necessary to go to Paris to get the 'last polish' before being married or to be married & then polished. Help him to solve it. The hardest diamond takes the brightest polish. But it requires skill. If his dormant luster cannot be made to shine under your hands I shall despair of him. I have set little Sally on the watch to arrest his passage through the Narrows. Seize him Matie & bring him down to the polishing stone. A train of wagons leave to day for Vera Cruz. The commencement I hope of a regular line. Its first freight will be a sad & heavy one. Such of our sick & wounded as are able to travel. The prospect of home & friends has already cheered them up. May the thought smooth the roughness of the journey & bear them safely on. Capt Mason is the only one of our wounded Engineers that can as yet stand the transportation. A close shot makes crashing work. An advantage that they have, besides that of additional chances. The names of the officers you will no doubt see published. Among them you will find some of your acquaintances. There is a terrible deficiency of Arms & legs among them, but I have come to the conclusion that one of each is sufficient for a man, & its duplicate Superfluous. Their heads & hearts are right & that is sufficient. Notwithstanding our great successes, I can look back upon them with no feeling of exultation. Give me back our brave officers & men, & I will return all we have taken. Of what value can the latter be to me, in comparison with the former. ***It is no relief to me to be told the enemy's loss is fourfold. Their whole country cannot replace in my feelings what it has cost us. I have lately followed to their last resting place three of my friends from 2nd Arty.-Capts: McKenzie, Shakelford & Daniels, the former after escaping all the perils of battle, after gallantly commanding one of the Assaulting Columns at Chapultepec & another at the gate of San Cosmi of the City, after completing his work & recovering from its fatigues, laid his head against his bed & died. He had been slightly indisposed, & his servant supposing him asleep, in attempting to wake him, found him stiff & cold. The two latter lingered to a short time since from wounds recd. on the 8 Sept*** [Battle of Molino del Rey]: ***The last we deposited by the side of the others on the 28 Oct: Both were aware of their approaching death, & lay expecting it for weeks & days, as calm & tranquil as they faced it in the field. There were many wet eyes around their graves, & all echoed the dying wish of Daniels, 'That he would be the last taken from us.'*** *But my letter has run into too melancholy a subject. I must change it. I have as yet found but little to interest one in this city. Whether I ride or walk I return disappointed. Even the Senoritas on their balconies, taking air & admiration fail to attract my attention. You will say I am in a bad way, & the truth I am. But you must allow me to state one thing. There is ugliness enough in this city to sink it. No wonder it shakes & rocks under its load. Mother earth, bearing all she does, can't bear every thing, nor I either. But there are exceptions, & occasionally you see a face to brighten your ev*[enin]*g ride & tempt you to another. I dined at a Spanish Gentlemans a day or two since. The table groaned under luxuries, & the guests under the courses. There were five of us, besides the father, brother & two sisters. Now I come to the interesting part. These were some of the exceptions, & scoffed at the idea that beauty unadorned is adorned the most. The elder with an exquisite repose in her look, manner & expression, would not for the world raise her languishing dark eyes from her plate unless addressed, but without altering the slight depression of her head, in adjusting some portion of its ornaments, would throw at you a rapid glance through her jeweled fingers, & you might defy the world to say, that the light in the eye, & perhaps it was the consciousness of that, that heightened the colour of her cheek, to the hue of the young pomegranate blossom, while artlessly watching the 'Barbarians of the North' feed. I hope by the return train to get letters from home. A long month must first intervene. My last dates were to the 4 June. Tell pretty Rhett, that by the recent accounts from Puebla, her Rifle was well. She will see that he was handsomely mentioned in Col: Childs report of the defense of the place, against the Mexican forces, upon their retreat hence. I take it for granted however that she will receive letters by the train that carries this, that will give more satisfactory accounts than I can. Remember me very kindly to her, your mother, sisters & Penn.*

Very truly & as ever

R E Lee"

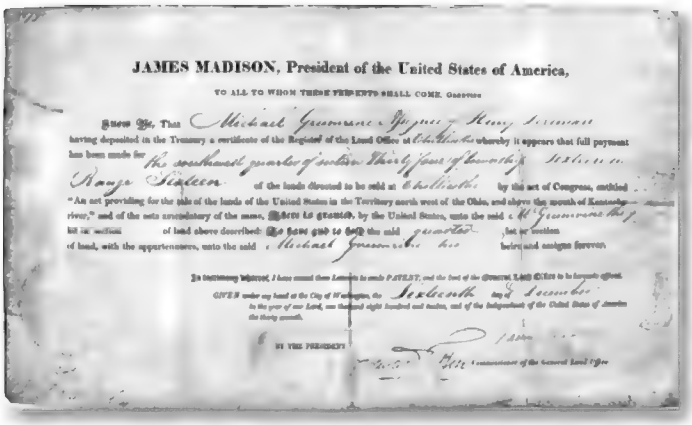

National Palace, Mexico
1 Nov 1847
I cannot let this opportunity slip
upon their active
will receive letters by the train
satisfactory accounts than I can
your Mother, Sisters & Penn.
Very truly & as ever R E Lee

It was during the Mexican War that Robert E. Lee, then a young and talented Army engineer, won the respect and admiration of his superiors and forged the military reputation that would carry him to great heights in the Civil War some 14 years later. At the outbreak of war with Mexico, Lee was sent to San Antonio, Texas, as assistant engineer to the army under Gen. John E. Wool. He surveyed the field at Buena Vista, after which the army won a resounding victory against superior numbers. Transferred then to the Vera Cruz expedition, Lee immediately impressed his commander, Gen. Winfield Scott, in locating the heavy land-batteries. The strategy of Cerro Gordo was largely based on Lee's reconnaissance, and in the advance on Mexico City he distinguished himself by two crossings of the lava field between San Augustin and Padierna in the dark. During the battle of Churubusco, he conducted the column of General Shields to the left of Scott's line. His exhausting work in placing batteries in front of Chapultepec and a wound received in the battle of Sept. 13, 1847, forced him to retire from the field, but he rejoined Scott in Mexico City the next day and was promptly set to work preparing maps for future operations.

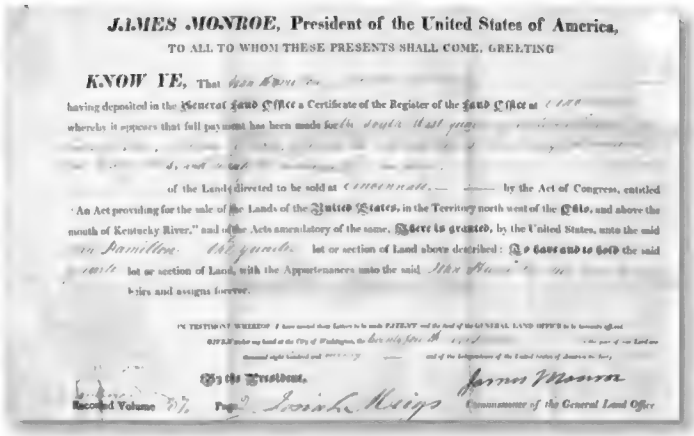
Lee's familiar tone with his colleague's fiancée in this letter borders on the improper; however, he redeems his composure by taking a keen interest in seeing that the Mason's impending marriage is a happy and successful one. In his four-volume masterpiece R.E. Lee, Douglas Southall Freeman writes that Lee preferred the company of women (especially pretty women) to that of men. "In the presence of the other sex, he displayed a gracious, and sometimes a breezy gallantry; but no suggestion of a scandal, not hint of over-intimacy, was every linked with his name. His conversation with his younger female friends was lively, with many touches of teasing and with an occasional mild pun..." This letter, written to a young woman, affords us an unusual opportunity to see a more personal side of Lee from the field, as most of his extant correspondence is not nearly as intimate and confidential.

This letter is, without question, one of the finest early letters of Robert E. Lee we have ever encountered. In fine condition. (#23759) **$49,500**

58. LINDBERGH, CHARLES. 1902-1974. American aviator. **DASHING SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone, a classic image of Lindbergh posing with his historic monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis. Signed on the image at the lower right in black ink, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*. Minor silvering to the left edges, and some tape residue at the corners; overall, in fine condition. (#23783) **$4,950**


JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, Greeting

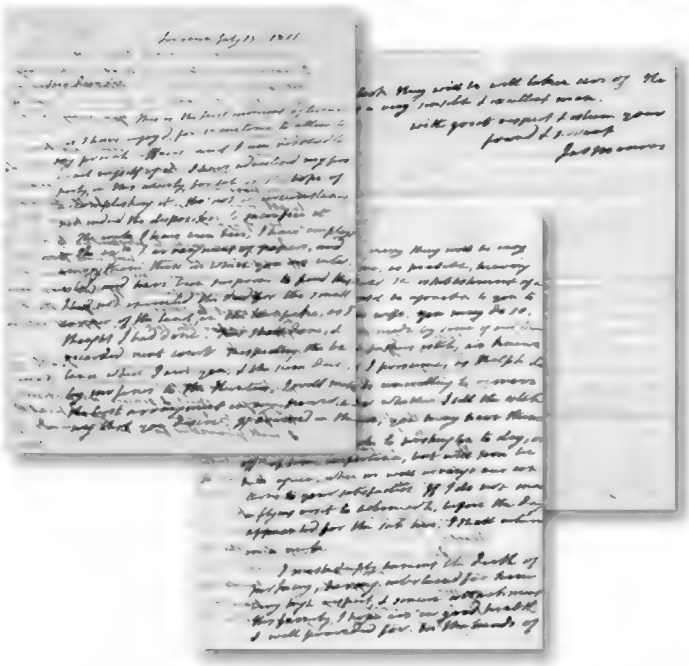

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING

KNOW YE, That

59. MADISON, JAMES. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817). **DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, 15 in. x 9 in. vellum, dated December 16, 1812 – the first year of the War of 1812, which became known as "Mr. Madison's War". The document awards a quarter lot to one *"Michael Greniere signee of Henry Perlman"* near the township of Chillicothe in the Northwest Territory, south of current-day Columbus and east of Cincinnati. Signed at the lower right *"James Madison"* in light black ink. General soiling, otherwise in good condition. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left corner. (#) **$350**

60. MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **DOCUMENT SIGNED AS PRESIDENT**, 13 in. x 8 in. vellum, dated February 24, 1820. The document awards Stan Hamilton of Scioto County 160 acres near the Miami Rivers (the Great Miami and the Little Miami) in Ohio. Signed boldly in black ink at the lower right, *"James Monroe"*. Minor toning at the folds; overall, in fine condition. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left corner. (#) **$395**



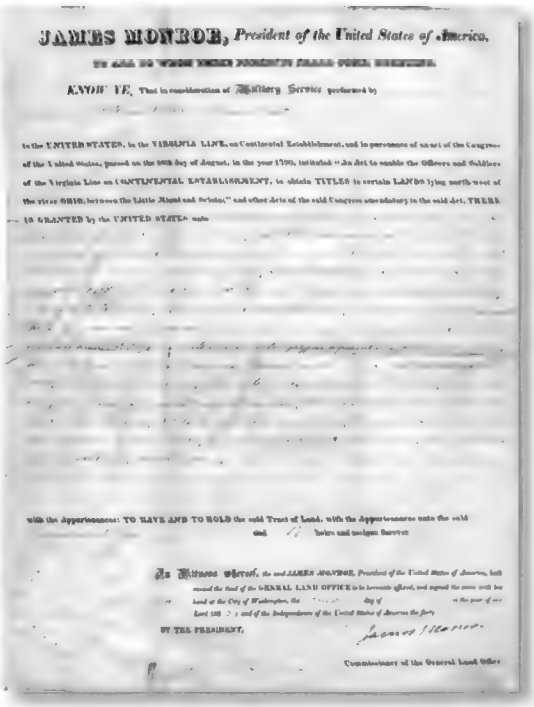
In the year before he would become President, James Monroe attends to the business of his extensive land holdings in Virginia

61. Monroe, James. 1758-1831. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated July 15, 1816 from Loudoun, Virginia. Written to an unnamed correspondent. In part:

> *"My dear Sir*
>
> *This is the first moment of leisure that I have enjoyd, for some time, to attend to my private affairs, and I am resolvd to avail myself of it. I have advertised my property, in this county, for sale in the hope of accomplishing it, tho' not in circumstances nor indeed the disposition to sacrifice it. The week I have been here, I have imployd in the ex[c]h[ange]. & arrangement of papers, and among them those in which you are interested, and have been surprised to find that I had not [included?] the deed for this small corner of the land, or the turnpike, as I thought I had done. This shall be done, & recorded next court… If I do not make a flying visit to Albemarle, before the day appointed for the sale here, I shall return in a week… With great respect & esteem your Friend & servant Jas. Monroe"*

Although the exact identity of the land mentioned in this letter is not known, it is probable that it is a parcel of land associated with the Oak Hill Plantation in Loudoun County, Virginia. Monroe purchased this land jointly with his uncle Judge Joseph Jones of Fredericksburg in 1794. The property consisted of approximately 4,400 acres, and upon the death of his uncle (who had no heirs), Monroe inherited all interests in the land. In 1826, Monroe was forced to sell off most of his holdings in Albemarle County, including his home at the Highlands, to pay off his debts to the United States Bank. He had first attempted to sell the Oak Hill plantation, but was unable to obtain a selling price he found acceptable. Before 1826, the Monroes quite often visited and stayed at the Oak Hill mansion, portions of which were designed by Thomas Jefferson. The mansion has remained in private hands and still stands today. Monroe treated Oak Hill as a primary residence from 1823 until his death on July 4, 1831. [University of Virginia]

Archivally tipped to another leaf; overall, in fine condition. (#) **$950**


JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America.

KNOW YE, That in consideration of Military Service performed by

to the UNITED STATES, in the VIRGINIA LINE on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August, in the year 1790, intituled "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, to obtain TITLES to certain LANDS lying north-west of the river OHIO, between the Little Miami and Scioto," and other Acts of the said Congress amendatory to the said Act, THERE IS GRANTED by the UNITED STATES unto

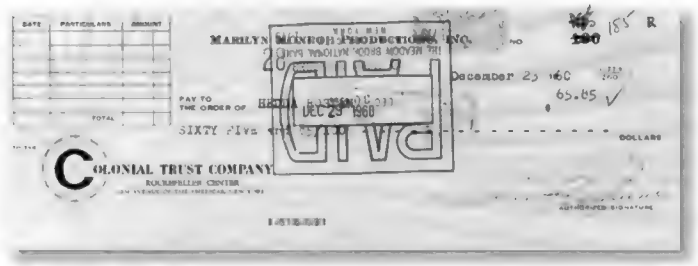
with the Appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances unto the said and heirs and assigns forever.

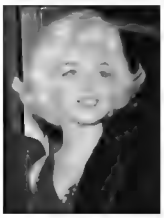
In Witness whereof, the said JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, hath caused the Seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at the City of Washington, the day of in the year of our Lord 182 and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty

BY THE PRESIDENT.

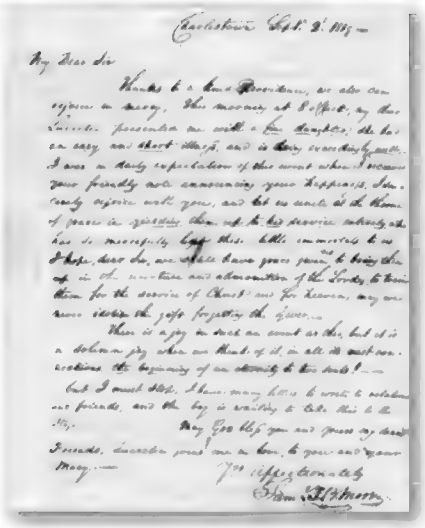
Commissioner of the General Land Office

62. Monroe, James. Document Signed as President, 11 1/2 in. x 15 in. vellum, dated June 3, 1823. The document transfers title of 100 acres of land *"between the Little Miami and the Sciota Rivers"* in Ohio to Cadwallader Wallace. Signed *"James Monroe"* in dark black ink at the lower right corner. In fine condition with an excellent signature. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left corner. (#23603) **$495**





63. Monroe, Marilyn. 1926-1962. American film actress and sex symbol. **Signed Check**, 8 ½ in. x 3 in., dated December 23, 1960, drawn on the Marilyn Monroe Productions, Inc. account at Colonial Trust Company in NYC, for the amount $65.86 payable to Hedda Rosten. Hedda served as Marilyn's secretary during the 1956 filming of *The Prince and the Showgirl*; she and her husband, playwright Norman Rosten (who published a biography of MM in 1973), were close friends of Arthur Miller and Marilyn until her death. Signed at the lower right *"Marilyn Monroe"* in blue/black ink. Cancellation stamp touches a portion of the signature, with some soiling at the top edge of the check; overall, in very good condition. (#22911) **$1,950**



64. MORSE, SAMUEL F.B. 1791-1872. American artist and inventor, best known as the inventor of the electric telegraph. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated September 2, 1819, from Charlestown, Maryland. Written to the Rev. Elias Cornelius of Salem, Massachusetts. Morse pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir,

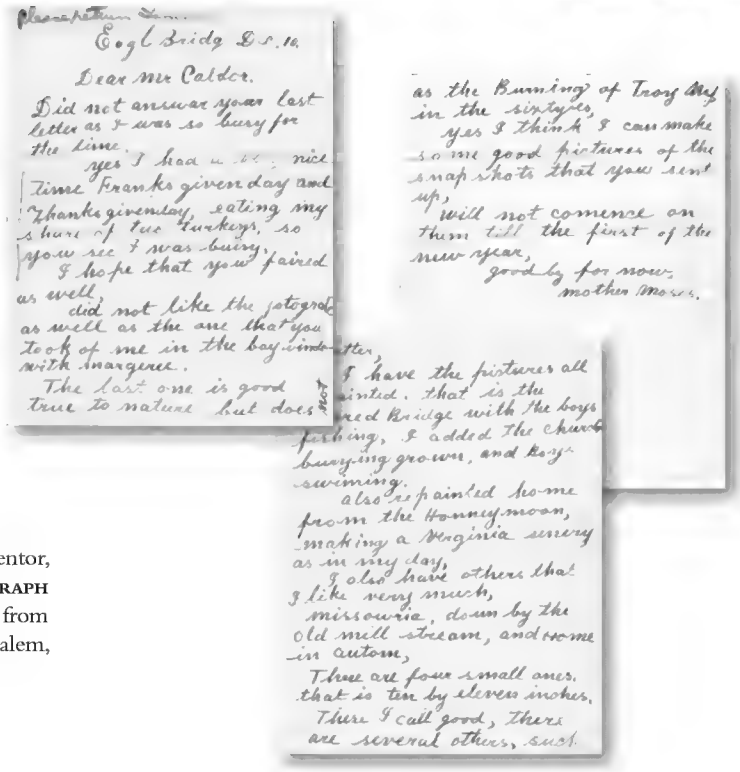
Thanks to a kind Providence, we also can rejoice in mercy; This morning at 8 o'clock, my dear Lucretia presented me with a fine daughter; she had an easy and short illness, and is doing exceedingly well; I was in daily expectation of this event when I received your friendly note announcing your happiness; I sincerely rejoice with you, and let us unite at the throne of grace in yielding them up to his service entirely, who has so mercifully lent these little immortals to us; I hope, dear Sir, we shall have grace given us to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; to train them for the service of Christ, and for heaven; may we never idolize the gift forgetting the Giver. There is a joy in such an even at this, but it is a solemn joy when we think of it, in all its vast connections, the beginning of an eternity to two souls! But I must stop, I have many letters to write to relations and friends, and the boy is waiting to take this to the stage. May God bless you and yous my dear Friends, Lucretia joins me in love, to you and your Mary. Yrs. Affectionately,

Saml F.B. Morse"

"It is a little-known fact that Morse spent the first part of his life in the pursuit of art. He studied at the Royal Academy in London, and on his return to America made a meager living painting portraits for wealthy patrons. His work was admired by the great American artists Washington Allston and Gilbert Stuart. It wasn't until 1832 that Morse found his second calling, the one for which he would become famous: on a sea voyage, a fellow passenger remarked that he believed electricity could be made to transmit intelligence. Twelve years later (May 24, 1844), Morse's invention, the telegraph, transmitted the first electronic message between Baltimore and Washington: "What hath God wrought!"

At the time this letter was written, Morse had been married to Lucretia Pickering Walker for just over a year (they were married on September 19, 1818). She died in 1825, and for twenty-three years Morse was a widower.

Minor stain at the center left, and small piece missing from the upper right corner of the address overleaf; overall, in fine condition. (#23747)
$1,500



Shortly after being "discovered", Grandma Moses writes to her benefactor about a number of her recently finished paintings

65. MOSES, ANNA MARY ROBERTSON "GRANDMA". 1860-1961. American folk artist and painter. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Three pages, Octavo, dated December 10, 1939, from Eagle Bridge, the village nearest her dairy farm on the outskirts of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York. Written to **Louis J. Caldor** of New York City, the art collector who discovered her and became her first benefactor. Accompanied with the original handwritten transmittal envelope. Grandma Moses pens (in full; misspellings uncorrected):

"Dear Mr. Caldor,

Did not answer your last letter as I was so busy for the time.

Yes I had a very nice time. Frank's given day [possibly a reference to her first cousin, Frank Moses] *and Thanks givenday, eating my share of two turkeys, so you see I was buisy. I hope that you faired as well, did not like the fotograh as well as the one that you took of me in the bay window with margeret.*

The last one is good true to nature but does not flatter.

I have the pictures all repainted. That is the covered Bridge with the boys fishing, I added the church burying grown, and Boys swimming. Also repainted home from the Honneymoon, making a Verginia senery as in my day, I also have others that I like very much, missouria, down by the old mill stream, and home in autom, There are four small ones that is ten by eleven inches. These I call good, there are several others, such as the Burning of Troy NY in the sixtyies, Yes I think I can make some good pictures of the snapshots that you sent up, will not commence on them till the first of the new year,

good by for now,

Mother Moses."

During the Easter holidays of 1938, one of Grandma Moses' daughters arranged to have four of her paintings displayed in the window of the Hoosick Falls drug store. Fortuitously, a New York City engineer and

amateur art collector named Louis J. Caldor, while traveling through the area, just happened to stop off in Hoosick Falls and see these paintings in the window. He saw in them great potential, and purchased all the displayed paintings on the spot. He also sought out the artist and bought "all 15" of her paintings. He then arranged for three of her paintings to be included in an October 1939 exhibition of "Contemporary Unknown American Painters" at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City.

"Grandma" Moses became an overnight sensation – at the age of 79 years. On October 9, 1940, Otto Kallir's Galerie St. Etienne in New York City staged a highly successful one-woman show entitled "What a Farm Wife Painted". This brought her to the attention of art collectors all over the world, and her paintings were highly sought after. She continued her prolific output of paintings, the demand for which never diminished during her lifetime. Her work is commended for its unique perspective and freshness, which is remarkable considering that she never had an art lesson, and that many of her paintings were created in her '90s and even after the age of 100.

This letter was written shortly after Caldor had shown Grandma Moses' paintings at the Museum of Modern Art, but most likely before he had shown the material to Kallir.

A great letter from a momentous time in Grandma Moses' late-blossoming career, in which she mentions a number of paintings that would soon bring her critical acclaim and national recognition. In fine condition. (#23857) **$2,950**

Nixon thanks a supporter upon his nomination as Vice President in 1952

66. Nixon, Richard. 1913-1994. 37th President of the U.S. (1969-1974). **Typed Letter Signed** as **U.S. Senator**, One page, Quarto, dated August 9, 1952, to Fred Speers of Escondido. *"This is just a note to tell you how much I appreciated your telegram of congratulations on my nomination for the Vice Presidency. We have a real fight in front of us from now until November, and, as you can imagine, I will be going through some pretty hectic days. It will certainly be good to know that my friends and supporters will be with me all the way. With all good wishes, Sincerely, Dick".* In fine condition. **(#) $395**

Gen. Patton awards the Distinguished Service Medal, the army's fourth-highest decoration, to a colonel on his staff

67. Patton, George S. 1885-1945. U.S. General, known as "Old Blood and Guts". **Superb World War II Typed Document Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated November 19, 1944 from Third Army headquarters and typed "SECRET" at the top of each page. The recommendation is for Col. Halley G. Maddox, and reads (in part):

> *"For exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility. The distinction with which Colonel MADDOX served as a G-3 Staff Officer during the planning phases and subsequent campaigns of three major combat operations during the period 20 June 1942 to 14 September 1944 marks him as an outstanding staff officer. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of I Armored Corps and the Desert Training Center in the United States, as Assistant G-3 of the Western Task force in the United States and Africa, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of I Armored Corps in Africa, and the Seventh Army in Sicily, and Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the Third U.S. Army in the United Kingdom and in France, Colonel MADDOX repeatedly demonstrated his keen grasp of each detail of complicated military operations, skillfully assisting in the compilation and integration of the plans for these commands in the campaigns of Algeria-French Morocco, Sicily, and Northern France. Through his wealth of experience, his broad military knowledge, and his intense application to the tasks at hand he contributed greatly to the successful conclusion of these campaigns. The many outstanding accomplishments of Colonel MADDOX, his superior organizing, administrative and tactical abilities, and his loyal devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States."*

The Army Distinguished Service Medal is awarded for both combat valor and non-combat services of exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a position of great responsibility. It is the fourth highest military award. Signed *"G.S. Patton, Jr."* at the close. Two original binder holes at the head of each page. In fine condition. (#23829) **$4,950**

63-year-old Annie Oakley continues to please the throngs coming to see her shoot in exhibition:

"I gave 5 exhibitions at the Fair while we were there… I could not dance & shoot at the same time on account of my brace I still have to use it. But I shot from a fast speeding Auto and that pleased them just as well…"

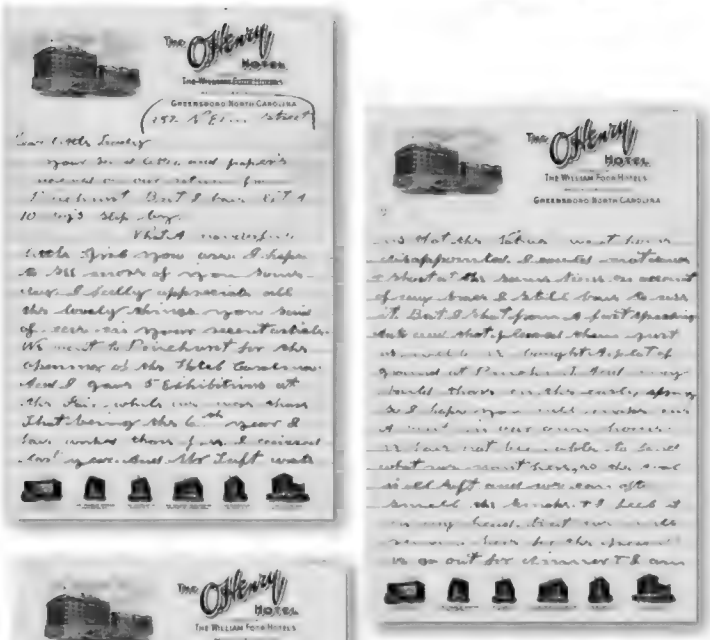
68. OAKLEY, ANNIE. 1860-1926. American markswoman. **RARE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, Three pages, Quarto, on O. Henry Hotel [Greensboro, North Carolina] letterhead stationery, which Oakley has crossed out and written *"357 N. Elm Street"*, her current address. Dated November 17, 1923, and written to a *"Dear Little Lady"*. Oakley pens (in full):

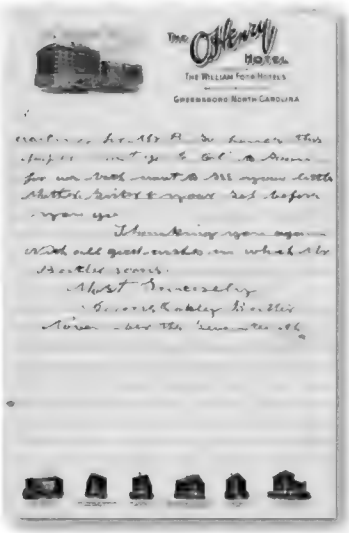
> *"Dear little Lady, your kind letter and paper's received on our return from Pinehurst, but I have let a 10 day's slip by. What a wonderful little girl you are. I hope to see more of you some day. I fully appreciate all the lovely things you said of me in your recent article. We went to Pinehurst for the opening of the Hotel Carolina, And I gave 5 exhibitions at the Fair while we were there. That being the 6th year I have worked there free. I missed last year. And Mr. Luft wrote us that the Native's went home disappointed. I could not dance & shoot at the same time on account of my brace I still have to use it. But I shot from a fast speeding Auto and that pleased them just as well. We bought a plot of ground at Pinehurst, and may build there in the early spring, So I hope you will make me a visit in our own home. We have not been able to find what we want here, as the soil is all soft and we can often smell the smoke & I feel it in my head. But we will remain here for the present. We go out for dinner & I am waiting for Mr. B. so hence this paper. Don't go to Cal*[ifornia] *so soon for we both want to see your little Mother, Sister & your self before you go. Thanking you again with all good wishes in which Mr. Butler joins. Most Sincerely, Annie Oakley Butler, November the Seventeenth".*

Born Phoebe Anne Oakley Mozee, and nick-named "Little Sure Shot", Oakley was the sharp-shooting star of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, together with her husband Frank E. Butler, a vaudeville marksman (1885-1902). Her feats of marksmanship were remarkable; she could split a playing card held edge-on at 30 paces, and could hit dimes tossed into the air.

In 1921, at the age of 61, Annie was in an accident near Daytona, Florida, and her hip was broken. She never walked again without the aid of a brace, to which she refers in this letter. Despite this handicap, she continued to perform feats of marksmanship that thrilled all who came to see her.

A wonderful letter from Annie Oakley, in which she discusses a recent performance of her shooting skills. In fine condition. Comes with a letter of authenticity from the late manuscript expert Charles Hamilton. (#23729) **$15,000**





69. ROGERS, GINGER. 1911-1995. American film actress and accomplished dancer. **VINTAGE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 7 1/2 in. x 9 3/4 in., a lightly sepia-toned portrait of the actress in costume, inscribed in green ink on the image, *"To Squadron Six, Good luck to all, Ginger Rogers, 1942"*. Trimmed, with slight silvering to the edges; overall, in fine condition. (#) **$295**

Franklin D. Roosevelt Hand-Corrected speech on infantile paralysis, inscribed and presented to Ginger Rogers!

70. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed Manuscript Speech Signed as President with **Additional Handwritten Corrections**, Four pages, Folio, dated January 30, 1936 from Washington, D.C. Roosevelt has also penned a personal inscription from the head to Ginger Rogers, and the accompanying envelope is written in Rogers' hand, *"Gift from Pres. Roosevelt, Jan 30, 1936, at the White House, Washington"*. Discussing one of his proudest achievements, the **Warm Springs Foundation** (which later became the **March of Dimes**), Roosevelt's speech reads (in part; cross outs and handwritten corrections preserved):

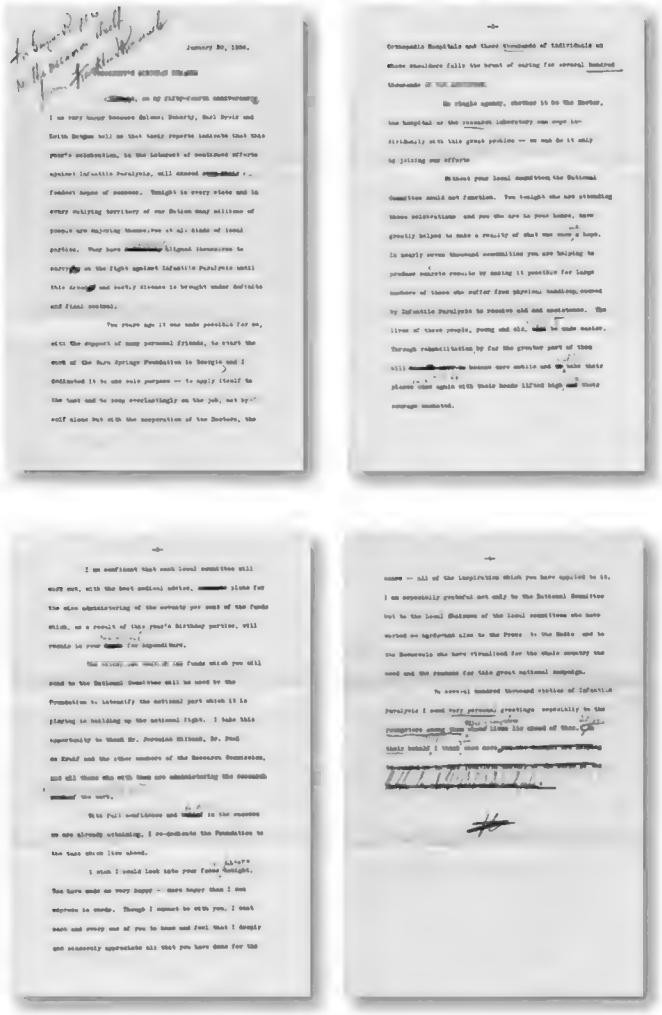
PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY REMARKS

~~Tonight~~, on my fifty-fourth anniversary, I am very happy because Colonel Doherty, Carl Byoir and Keith Morgan tell me that their reports indicate that this year's celebration, in the interest of continued efforts against Infantile Paralysis, will exceed ~~even their~~ our fondest hopes of success. Tonight in every state and in every outlying territory of our Nation many millions of people are enjoying themselves at all kinds of local parties. They have ~~definitely~~ resolutely aligned themselves to carry~~ing~~ on the fight against Infantile Paralysis until this dread~~ed~~ and costly disease is brought under definite and final control

Ten years ago it was made possible for me, with the support of many personal friends, to start the work of the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia, and I dedicated it to one sole purpose -- to apply itself to the task and to keep everlastingly on the job, not by its self alone but with the cooperation of the Doctors, the Orthopedic Hospitals and those <u>thousands</u> of individuals on whose shoulders falls the brunt of caring for several <u>hundred</u> thousands of the afflicted.

No single agency, whether it be the Doctor, the hospital or the <u>research</u> laboratory can cope individually with this great problem – we can do it only by joining our efforts.

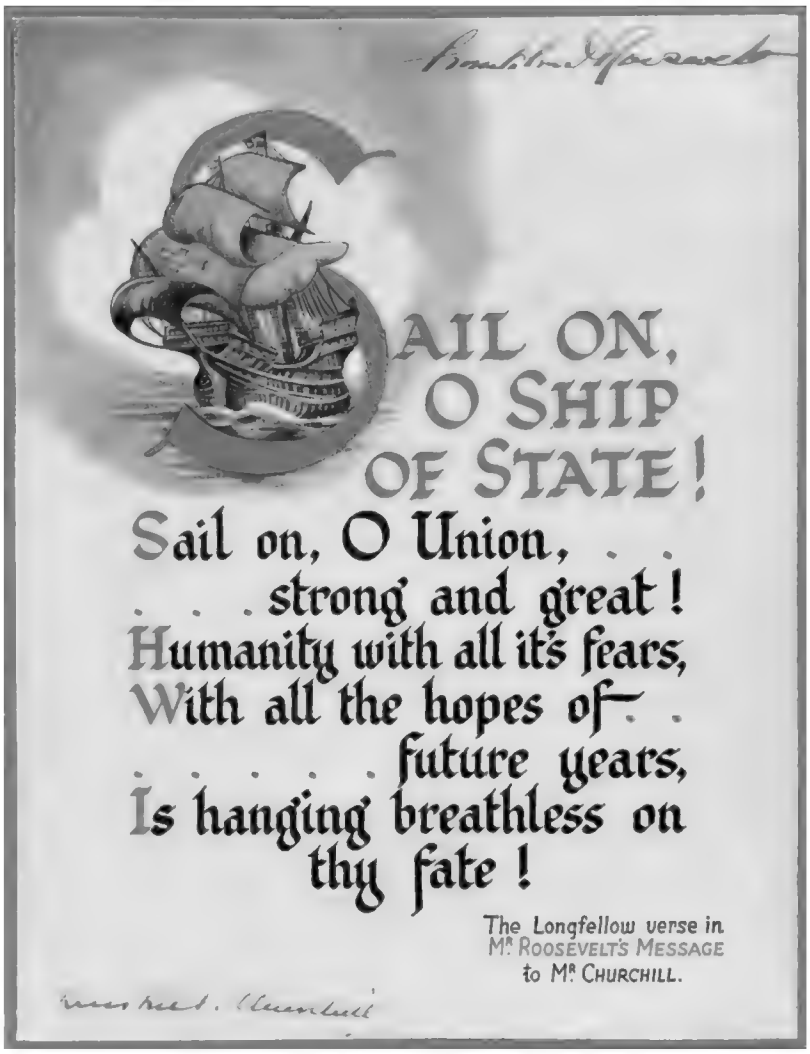
Without your local committees the National Committee could not function. You tonight who are attending these celebrations, and you who are in your homes, have greatly helped to make a reality of what was once only a hope. In nearly seven thousand communities you are helping to produce concrete results by making it possible for large numbers of those who suffer from physical handicaps caused by Infantile Paralysis to receive aid and assistance. The lives of these people, young and old, ~~will~~ are going to be made easier. Through rehabilitation, by far the greater part of them will ~~be made able to~~ become more mobile and ~~to~~ will take their places in active life once again with their heads lifted high, ~~and~~ with their courage unabated…"

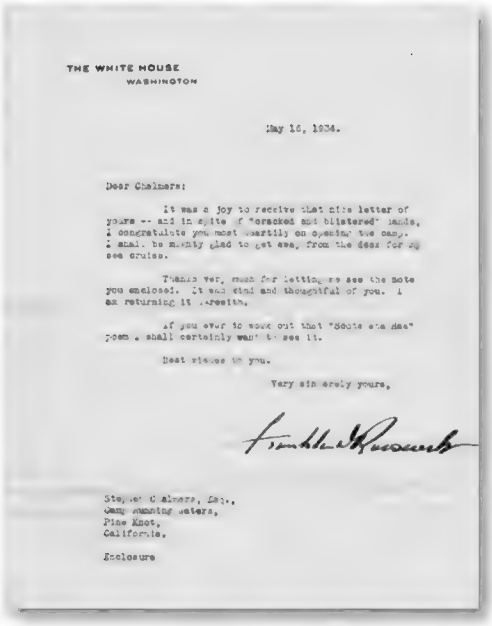


While filming the musical classic, *Follow the Fleet*, Ginger Rogers was invited to the White House to be the one "motion picture star" at Pres. Roosevelt's birthday ball. Rogers was surprised at the invitation, as she and her mother were both outspoken Republicans, but accepted anyway, and made the long trek from Hollywood to Washington, D.C. As part of the birthday celebration, Rogers and her mother were present in the Oval Office to listen to FDR's radio address regarding infantile paralysis. To her surprise, the President asked Rogers to dance for the small crowd during one of the musical interludes. Rogers agreed, though she was wearing a form-fitting evening gown with spaghetti straps and a large corsage fastened to her left shoulder – hardly dancing attire. She moved to a small square of marble in the Oval Office, and when the music began to play, Ginger danced at first to a slow waltz, and then to the up-tempo "Running Wild." While whirling on the tiny makeshift stage, she lost her balance, the shoulder strap with the heavy orchids came loose, and the front of her dress flew down to her waist. Rogers grabbed the fabric as fast as she could, but not before flashing the President and 15 other onlookers.

Roosevelt delivered his speech, giving Rogers time to compose herself, and afterwards presented her with the original manuscript.

A wonderful memento from the President's 54th birthday celebration at the White House, with a fantastic association between the country's leading Democrat and a Republican movie star, Ginger Rogers. In fine condition. Originally from the Estate of Ginger Rogers. (#23754) **$25,000**


AIL ON,
O SHIP
OF STATE!
Sail on, O Union, . . .
. . . strong and great!
Humanity with all it's fears,
With all the hopes of . .
. . . . . future years,
Is hanging breathless on
thy fate!
The Longfellow verse in
Mr. Roosevelt's Message
to Mr. Churchill.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1934.

Dear Chalmers:

It was a joy to receive that nice letter of yours -- and in spite of "cracked and blistered" hands, I congratulate you most heartily on opening the camp. I shall be mighty glad to get away, from the desk for my sea cruise.

Thanks ver. much for letting me see the note you enclosed. It was kind and thoughtful of you. I am returning it herewith.

If you ever do work out that "Scots wha hae" poem, I shall certainly want to see it.

Best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Stephen Chalmers, Esq.,
Camp overlooking waters,
Pine Knot,
California.

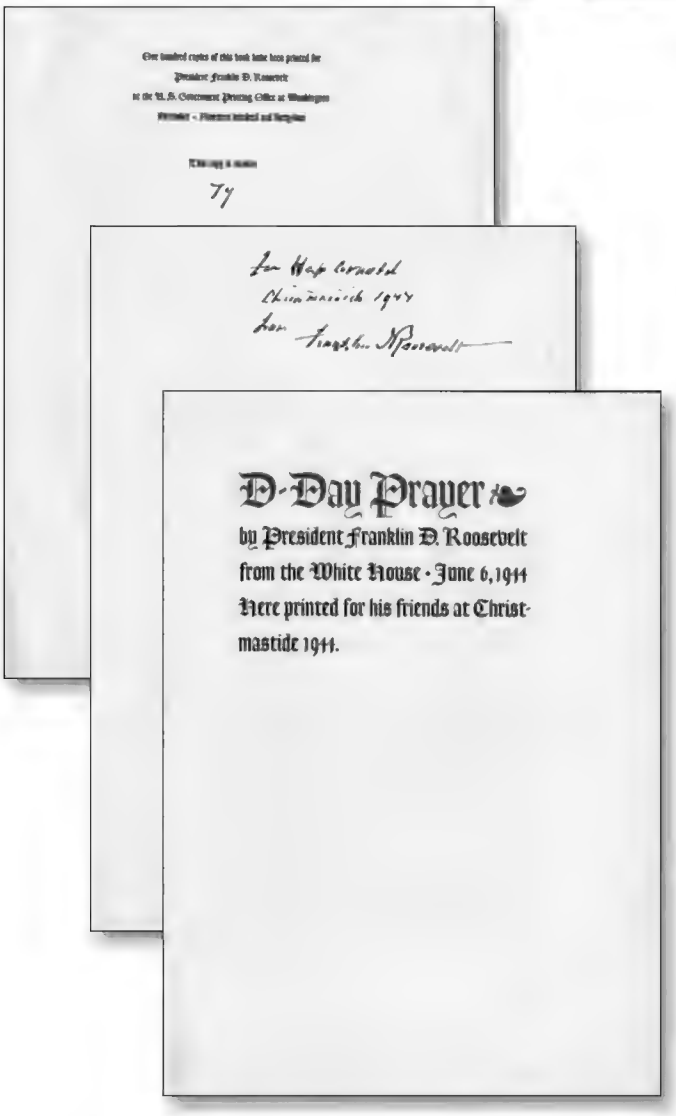
Enclosure

FDR looks forward to his upcoming ocean cruise

71. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead, dated May 16, 1934. Written to Stephen Chalmers of Pine Knot, Calif. *"It was a joy to receive that nice letter of yours – and in spite of 'cracked and blistered' hands, I congratulate you most heartily on opening the camp. I shall be mighty glad to get away from the desk for my sea cruise… If you ever do work out the 'Scots Wha Hae' poem I shall certainly want to see it."* In the summer of 1934, the hard-working President took a respite from his "New Deal" battles with a 14,000 mile cruise on the USS *Houston*, sailing from the Caribbean through the Panama Canal, to Hawaii and finally to Portland, Oregon. He returned to Washington via a transcontinental train trip that had all the fanfare of a political campaign, his Depression-era supporters coming out in droves to catch a glimpse of their savior. Signed in bold black ink, *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. In very fine condition. (#23088) **$1,500**

72. Roosevelt, Franklin and Winston Churchill. Rare World War II-date Broadside Document Signed by Both, One page, 6 3/4 in. x 8 3/4 in., in black with orange border and orange letter detail. The broadside is a printing, commissioned by Churchill, of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's verse, *"Sail on, O Ship of State!"*. Churchill circulated this verse at the Atlantic Conference (August, 1941), which took place aboard a warship anchored in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. At that momentous meeting, the two leaders and their military aides agreed upon critical policies for the conduct of a joint war against Germany, even though the U.S. was still officially neutral and would remain so until December 8. The meeting culminated in the Atlantic Charter, a declaration of principles issued a few days after the conference. Often compared to Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Charter also laid the foundation for the United Nations Declaration, signed by 26 nations in January 1942. Signed at the upper right corner in black ink, *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"* and at the lower left corner *"Winston S. Churchill"*. In fine condition. Documents signed by both FDR and Churcill are very uncommon; this piece, with such a great historical connection to the two great leaders and their common cause, is especially desirable.

$35,000


D-Day Prayer
by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
from the White House · June 6, 1944
Here printed for his friends at Christ-
mastide 1944.

73. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Signed Limited Edition D-Day Prayer, published by the U.S. Government Printing Office in December of 1944. This famous supplication was originally given by Roosevelt in a radio address on June 6, 1944, just hours after the Allies made their historic crossing of the English Channel and landed in Normandy. Printed on 16 pages (including title page and integral blanks), the prayer reads (in part):

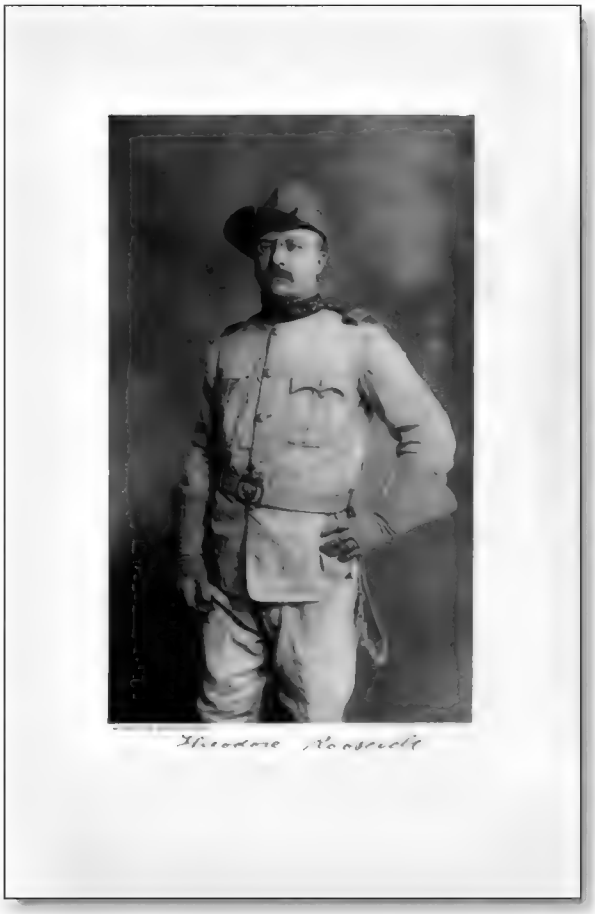
"Last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our Allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far.

And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer: Almighty God: our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith. They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard, for the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest – until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war. For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, they heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

...With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies. Lead us to the saving our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace – a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil..."

Inscribed on the front endleaf to Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold, *"For Hap Arnold, Christmastide 1944, from Franklin D. Roosevelt."* Originally from the estate of Gen. Arnold. This 100-copy limited edition is printed in red and black, with red and blue initials throughout. Bound in 1/4 vellum over marbled boards, gilt decorated green morocco label to spine, and housed in a custom slipcase. (#23753) **$19,500**



74. Roosevelt, Theodore. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Impressive Cabinet Photograph Signed** as a **Rough Rider**, 6 1/2 in. x 10 1/2 in., the image being 4 in. x 5 3/4 in. Smartly dressed in the uniform that made him a household name and an American hero, Teddy Roosevelt, as colonel of the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry – affectionately known as the Rough Riders – has signed boldly in black ink just below the image in black ink, *"Theodore Roosevelt"*. This portrait was taken by photographer George G. Rockwood in 1896. Signed photographs of Roosevelt as a Rough Rider are exceedingly rare, and this is the most desirable image. In fine condition. (#23738) **$3,500**

75. Russell, Charles M. 1864-1926. American western painter, sculptor, and author. **Original Ink Sketch Signed**, a fantastic drawing of an Indian headdress featuring a buffalo – the symbol of the western frontier, accomplished in black fountain ink on a 9 1/2 in. square leaf of artist's drawing paper. Signed to the right of the drawing, *"C.M. Russell, 1899"* with small thumbnail image of a longhorn skull. A noted self-taught painter of the Old West, Russell established a studio in Great Falls, Montana, in 1903, and became very popular as an interpreter of cowboys, Indians, horses, cattle camps, and frontier & Indian life. This impressive drawing is in fine condition, and perfect for framing and display. (#) **$7,500**

76. Sheridan, Philip H. 1831-1888. American army officer and Union Civil War hero. **Signed Engraving**, 9 in. x 11 1/2 in., featuring a gallant image of Sheridan galloping forward in the heat of battle, rallying his troops with his hat extended. Signed in pencil at the lower margin, *"P.H. Sherican, Lieut General, U.S.A., May 3, 1880"*. Countersigned by the artist, John Evans, and *"Kelly"* who is believed to be the engraver. Accompanied with a period broadside label (unattached) from the Leonard Clayton Gallery in New York City with the name of the engraving handwritten at the top. Some age toning and minor stain at the lower right corner; overall, in fine condition. Perfect for framing and display. (#23695) **$1,500**

Having secured the northern territories of Mexico, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the recent hero of Buena Vista, releases his 12-month recruits while rumors of a new peace accord run high

"On the subject of a forward or early movement into the heart of the enemies country I do not expect even if the war continues to be able to do so, for want of a proper force; that portion, or a large part of the ten new Regts, ordered to concentrate at Point Isabel, & which I thought might be placed under my orders, or at my disposal have with Genl. Cadwallader been ordered to Vera Cruz"

77. Taylor, Zachary. 1784-1850. 12th President of the U.S. (March, 1849- July, 1850). **Exceptional Mexican War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated May 28, 1847 from *"Camp near Monterrey* [Mexico]*"*. Written to General **John E. Wool**, whose impressive record of distinguished military service spanned from the War of 1812 to the Civil War. Gen. Taylor pens (in full):

"My dear General,

Your very accept [able] *& interesting letter of the 26th, inst. by Mr. Potts was duly recd, I have so many calls from the volunteers who are on their way home, that I have scarcely a moment to attend to any business, even to write you, or any one else, & therefore must be very brief.*

Col. [Alexander] *Doniphan with his Comd, Spoils &c, reached here on the morning of the 26th, & left with the whole concern the next day for Caimargo, & so on to Brazos where they will embark for N. Orleans, on their arrival at that place, they will be mustered out, paid & discharged; altho, they would have been recd for the war, as cavalry, I do not believe a Company can or will be raised from the Regt; the whole will go on to Missouri.*

Genl [Joseph] *Lane with his Brigade got here yesterday morning, & will leave to day for Indiana by the way of Camargo, Brazos & N. Orleans, arrangements being made at the latter place to pay them the Illinois Regts of Infy, & Arkansas horse will soon follow which will leave us very weak on this line or at this end of it for a short time.*

The 2nd Mississippi rifles [part of the command of Jefferson Davis!] *will be with you by the time this reaches you; they are very much reduced in numbers since the organization of the Regt principally by sickness & it will take those who are left some time to recover from the effects of the same. Other Regts will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to join you, of which Major* [William] *Bliss* [Taylor's adjutant] *will inform you more in detail.*

On the subject of a forward or early movement into the heart of the enemies country I do not expect even if the war continues to be able to do so, for want of a proper force; that portion, or a large part of the ten new Regts, ordered to concentrate at Point Isabel, & which I thought might be placed under my orders, or at my disposal have with Genl. Cadwallader been ordered to Vera Cruz; leaving me three of said Regts of foot & perhaps one of mounted, or is to be the 3rd Dragoons - So far as I can learn one of the foot Regts referred to, but little progress has been made in filling its ranks. But if reports are at all to be relied on, no forward movement will be necessary; you will observe from the last Matamoros Flag sent you by an individual in Vera Cruz saying 'he had that moment been informed by the British Consul, that he the Consul had that morning recd a letter from the British minister in the city of Mexico, that he had been applied to by the Mexican authorities, to solicit his or his govts, good officer to

bring about a peace with the U. States'; if it is true, & there appears to be but little doubt of the fact, the war may be considered at an end, & no doubt an armistice has been already entered into by the parties concerned until the preliminaries for a final peace can by adjusted.

I am truly greatful for the kind congratulations of your distinguished friends, on ac[coun]*t, of our successes against the enemy communicated through you; & particularly to you, for the manner in which the same are communicated; the approbation of such men as Senator* [George] *Evans* [Whig – Maine] *publicly or privately expresses must more than repay us for many of the dangers, toils, and privations we necessarily encounter in the public service.*

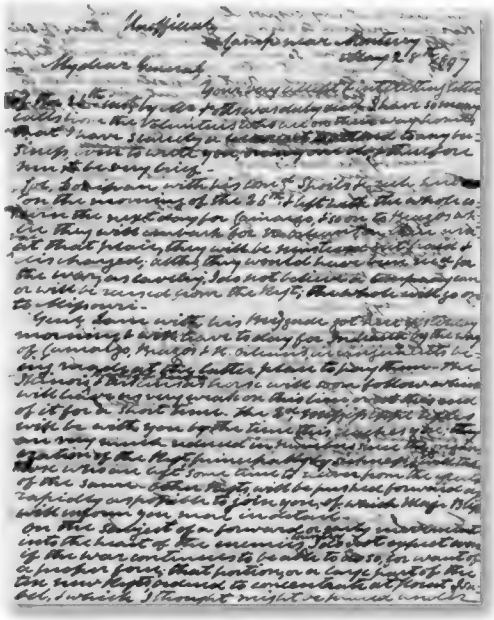
My kindest thanks for her kind remembrance of me to your most excellent lady when you next write & wishing you & yours continued health, & prosperity, in addition to fame & promotion so far as you are concerned, I remain with high respect & esteem

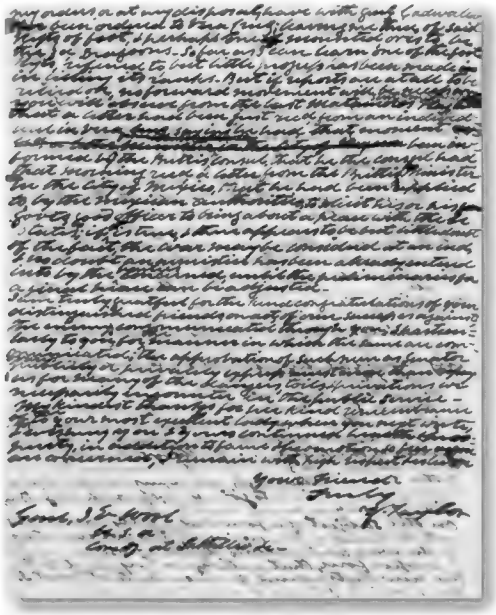
Your Friend
Truly,
Z. Taylor"

In January 1847, Santa Anna moved north with about 20,000 men to dislodge Taylor's thin troops from Saltillo. Dispatches captured by the Mexicans had revealed that most of Taylor's forces were being withdrawn to take part in Gen. Winfield Scott's proposed landing at Veracruz. Word of Santa Anna's approach reached Taylor on February 21, and although outnumbered almost three-to-one, he took up a position at the hacienda of Buena Vista, a few miles from Saltillo. The Mexican attack began on February 22, when troops led by Ampudia gained an advantage and forced the Americans to abandon important defensive positions. The next morning the main Mexican force nearly overcame the U.S. defense. However, a dramatic charge led by Col. Jefferson Davis about noon and a determined artillery advance under Capt. Braxton Bragg finally saved the day for the Americans. Their casualties numbered about 700, but the Mexican losses were about 1,800. Santa Anna withdrew that night and moved south to intercept Scott's invasionary force. No further fighting occurred in northern Mexico, but Taylor remained in command of a small force there until he returned to the United States in November 1847, his military fame (and political aspirations) growing by the day.

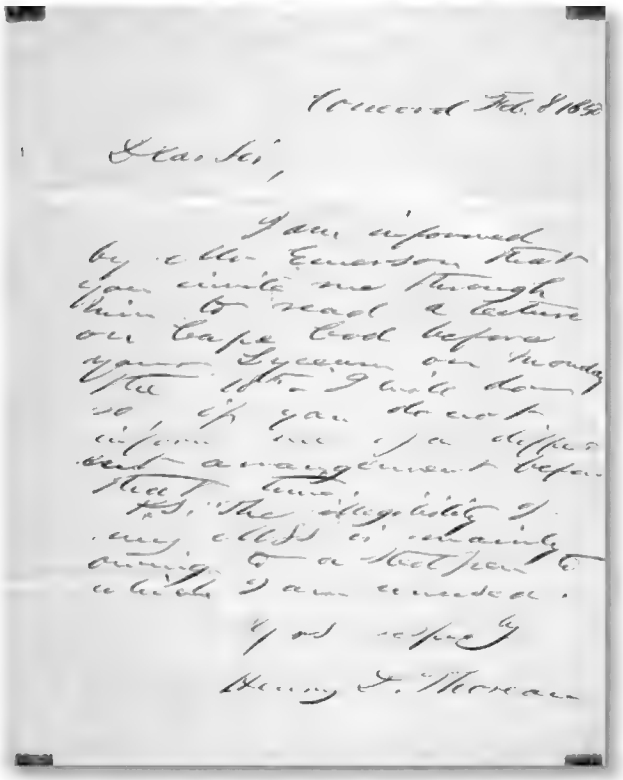
This exceptional handwritten letter was written just three months after the victory at Buena Vista, which secured the northern Mexican theater for the U.S. and allowed many of the battle-hardened veterans to be transferred to Winfield Scott's campaign for Mexico City, then pushing west from Veracruz. Though Taylor would lose a good portion of his force to the expiration of their 12-month volunteer commitments, fighting in the north was effectively over, and Taylor's military reputation was secure.

In this letter, Taylor mentions nearly all of his important subordinate commanders, including **Col. Alexander Doniphan**, commander of the 1st Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers; **Gen. Joseph Lane**, in command of a brigade of Indiana troops responsible for the left wing of Taylor's line in the Battle of Buena Vista; the **2nd Mississippi Rifles,** commanded by **Col. Jefferson Davis**; **Gen. George Cadwallader**, then enroute to join Winfield Scott and who would distinguish himself at Chapultepec; and **Gen. John E. Wool**, second in command at Buena Vista, whom historians have credited as the tactical mind behind the victory.





An amazing letter dating from the height of Taylor's fame, which would vault him to the Presidency just three years later. The rumor of a peace overture from the Mexican government (i.e., Santa Anna) was unfounded, although it was hoped that Taylor's victory at Buena Vista would compel the Mexicans to surrender. The opposite was true, however, as Santa Anna took his force south to defend Mexico City in the face of Winfield Scott's advance, and the war would drag on for another nine months. In fine condition. Accompanied with an additional true copy of the letter in the hand of an aide. (#) **$9,500**



Concord Feb. 8 1850

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Mr. Emerson that you invite me through him to read a lecture on Cape Cod before your Lyceum on Monday the 18th. I will do so, if you do not inform me of a different arrangement before that time.

P.S. The illegibility of my mss is mainly owing to a steel pen to which I am unused.

Yours respectfully

Henry D. Thoreau

Thoreau receives an invitation to lecture through his friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson

78. THOREAU, HENRY DAVID. 1817-1862. American essayist, naturalist, and poet. **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, dated February 8, 1850 from Concord, Massachusetts. Written to Mr. C. Northend of South Danvers Lyceum, accepting his invitation through Ralph Waldo Emerson to give a lecture on Cape Cod. Thoreau pens (in full):

"Dear Sir, I am informed by Mr. Emerson that you invite me through him to read a lecture on Cape Cod before your Lyceum on Monday the 18th. I will do so, if you do not inform me of a different arrangement before that time.

PS. The illegibility of my mss [manuscript] *is mainly owing to a steel pen to which I am unused.*

Yours respectfully, Henry D. Thoreau"

Thoreau gave his lecture on Cape Cod at the Concord Lyceum in January 1850. A week later Emerson, who attended the two lectures, wrote to Thoreau informing him that he had recommended the lectures to Mr. Northend at the South Danvers Lyceum. The association between fellow transcendentalists Thoreau and Emerson is exceptionally remarkable. Thoreau's magnum opus, *Walden*, was inspired by Emerson's property on Walden Pond where Thoreau lived for two years, two months and two days.

Autograph material by Thoreau is very rare, and his letters are almost never seen. In addition, his material is highly sought by collectors considering that his principal work, *Walden*, is more relevant today than when it was published in 1854. Minor tape residue to the corners; overall, in fine condition with a handsome full signature. (#23693) **$15,000**

79. THORPE, JIM. 1888-1953. American athlete. **RARE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**, 8 in. x 10 in., b/w, a handsome image of the famous athlete on the playing field of a stadium, wearing a shirt and tie. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To old Pal Jeremy, from Jim Thorpe 1934"*. Thorpe, a descendant of the Chippewa chief Black Hawk, enrolled in the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania in 1904, and by 1912 had achieved status as a superstar for his accomplishments in football and track. He went on to become the first man to win both the decathlon (with 8,412 points out of a possible 10,000) and the pentathlon (placing first in four of the five events) at the Stockholm Olympic Games in 1912. A great signed image of the American legend. Minor stain at the upper right corner; overall, in fine condition. (#23756) **$2,500**

"I sit beside the fire and think of all that I have seen... -- Quoth Bilbo in the House of Elrond"

80. TOLKIEN, JOHN RONALD REUEL. 1892-1973. South-African born British writer, scholar and professor of medieval English literature and philology. **AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT VERSE** (unsigned), penned on a single Octavo leaf, embellished in red and green. This verse is sung by Bilbo Baggins in The Fellowship of the Ring (Book II, chapter 3).

"I sit beside the fire and think
of all that I have seen
of meadow – flowers and butterflies
in summers that have been;
Of yellow leaves and gossamer
In autumns that there were,
With morning mist and silver sun
And wind upon my hair
I sit beside the fire and think
Of how the world will be
When winter comes without a spring
That I shall ever see.
For still there are so many things
That I have never seen:
In every wood in every spring
There is a different green.
I sit beside the fire and think
I sit beside the fire and think
Of people long ago
And people who will see a world
That I shall never know.
But all the while I sit and think
Of times there were before
I listen for returning feet
And voices at the door.

– Quoth Bilbo in the House of Elrond"

I sit beside the fire and think
of all that I have seen
of meadow-flowers and butterflies
in summers that have been;
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But all the while I sit and think
of times there were before
I listen for returning feet
and voices at the door.

Bilbo in the
House of Elrond

Tolkien autograph material is quite rare. This piece – a long quote from the beloved protagonist of The Fellowship of the Ring – is especially desirable. In fine condition. (#23813) **$12,500**

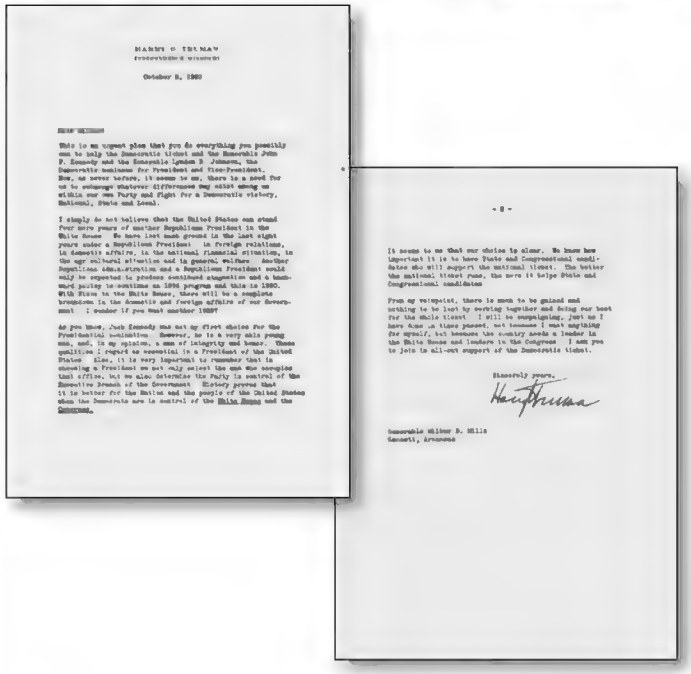
Despite his closely-held misgivings about John F. Kennedy, former President Harry Truman stumps for the Democratic ticket in 1960

"As you know, Jack Kennedy was not my first choice for the Presidential nomination. However, he is a very able young man, and, in my opinion, a man of integrity and honor. These qualities I regard as essential in a President of the United States"

81. Truman, Harry S. 1884–1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945–1953). **Typed Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, dated October 5, 1960. Written to Wilbur D. Mills (D-AR), a powerful member of the House who served as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for 18 years. Little more than a month before the Election of 1960, Truman writes:

"Dear Wilbur:

This is an urgent plea that you do everything you possibly can to help the Democratic ticket and the Honorable John F. Kennedy and the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President. Now, as never before, it seems to me, there is a need for us to submerge whatever differences may exist among us within our own Party and fight for a Democratic victory, National, State and Local.


HARRY S. TRUMAN

October 5, 1960

Dear Wilbur:

This is an urgent plea that you do everything you possibly can to help the Democratic ticket and the Honorable John F. Kennedy and the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President. Now, as never before, it seems to me, there is a need for us to submerge whatever differences may exist among us within our own Party and fight for a Democratic victory, National, State and Local.

I simply do not believe that the United States can stand four more years of another Republican President in the White House. We have lost much ground in the last eight years under a Republican President – in foreign relations, in domestic affairs, in the national financial situation, in the agricultural situation and in general welfare. Another Republican administration and a Republican President could only be expected to produce continued stagnation and a backward policy to continue an 1896 program and this is 1960. With Nixon in the White House, there will be a complete breakdown in the domestic and foreign affairs of our Government. I wonder if you want another 1929?

As you know, Jack Kennedy was not my first choice for the Presidential nomination. However, he is a very able young man, and, in my opinion, a man of integrity and honor. These qualities I regard as essential in a President of the United States. Also, it is very important to remember that in choosing a President we not only select the man who occupies that office, but we also determine the Party in control of the Executive Branch of the Government. History proves that it is better for the Nation and the people of the United States when democrats are in control of the White House and the Congress.

- 2 -

It seems to me that our choice is clear. We know how important it is to have State and Congressional candidates who will support the national ticket. The better the national ticket runs, the more it helps State and Congressional candidates.

From my viewpoint, there is much to be gained and nothing to be lost by working together and doing our best for the whole ticket. I will be campaigning, just as I have done in times passed, not because I want anything for myself, but because the country needs a leader in the White House and leaders in the Congress. I ask you to join in all-out support of the Democratic ticket.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

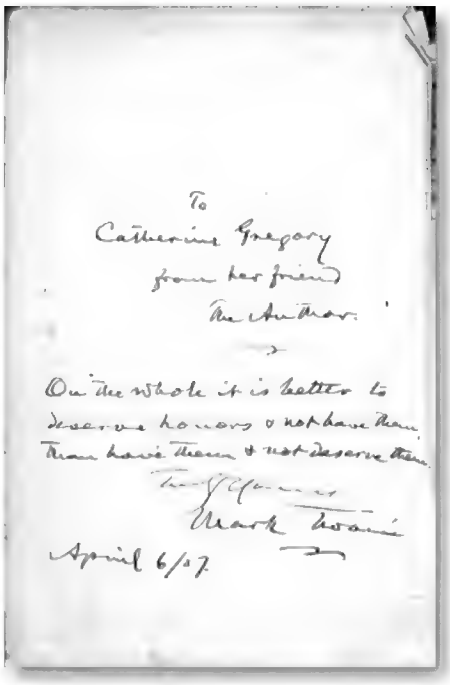
Honorable Wilbur D. Mills
Camden, Arkansas

It seems to me that our choice is clear. We know how important it is to have State and Congressional candidates who will support the national ticket. The better the national ticket runs, the more it helps State and Congressional candidates.

From my viewpoint, there is much to be gained and nothing to be lost by working together and doing our best for the whole ticket. I will be campaigning, just as I have done in times passed, not because I want anything for myself, but because the country needs a leader in the White House and leaders in the Congress. I ask you to join in all-out support of the Democratic ticket.

Sincerely yours,
Harry Truman"

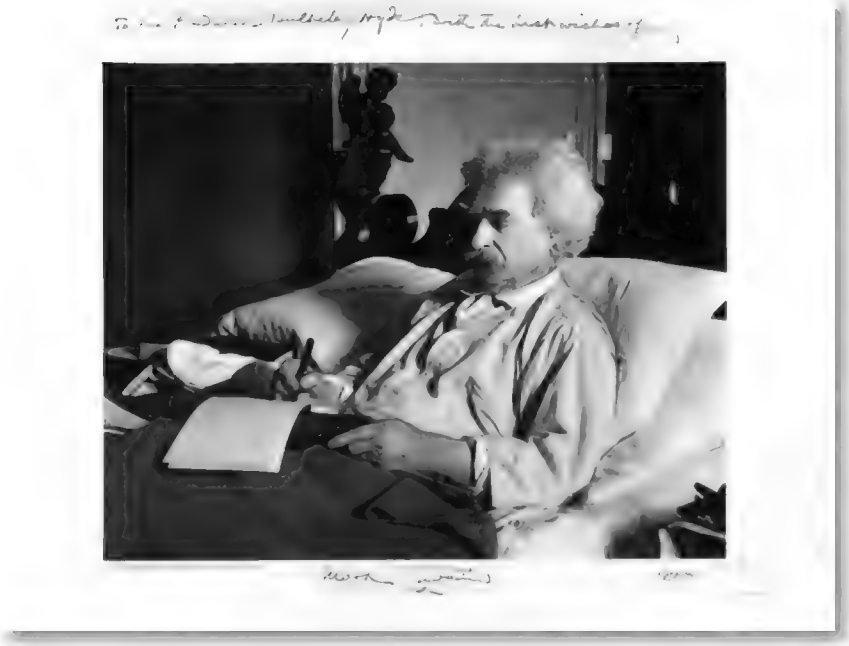
An excellent political letter from Truman, extolling the value of personal character in a Presidential candidate and beseeching the Democratic power brokers to hold the party line. In fine condition. (#23727) **$4,950**



82. Truman, Harry S. and Bess. Exceptional Dual Signed Photograph as President and First Lady, 8 in. x 10 in, black & white, matted to 11 in. x 14 in. The image features the President and First Lady on the access stairs of an airplane, smiling broadly and waving to well-wishers. Printed at the foot of the image, *"Christmas, 1946"*, and boldly signed in blue ink *"Harry S. Truman"* and in black ink *"Bess W. Truman"*. In very fine condition. (#23743) **$695**

"On the whole it is better to deserve honors & not have them, than have them & not deserve them"

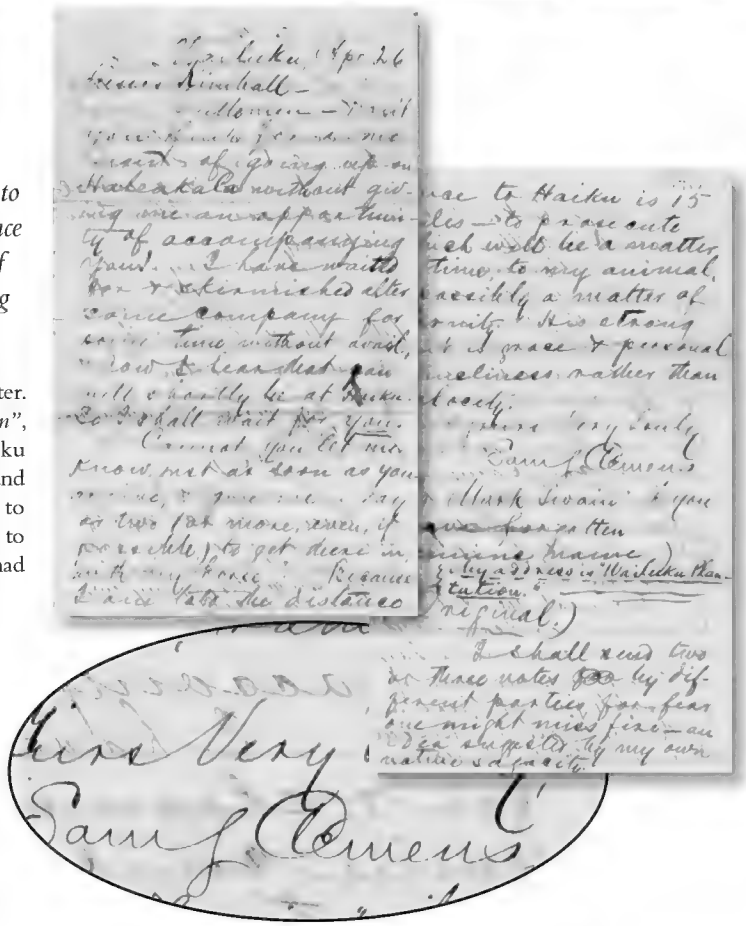
83. Twain, Mark. Signed Book with **Additional Handwritten Aphorism**, penned on the inside cover of Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc (New York: Harper Bros., 1906). *"To Catherine Gregory from her friend The Author. On the whole it is better to deserve honors & not have them, than have them & not deserve them. Truly yours, Mark Twain, April 6/07"*. This book, which took Twain 12 years to complete, is perhaps his most serious work, and one which he considered his masterpiece. Joan of Arc's life story is told through the eyes of her friend, Sieur Louis de Conte, up to her tragic death at the hands of traitors. Cover and first few pages are separating from the binding, however the inscribed page is visually fine with bright distinct holograph text and signature. (#23815) **$5,950**



84. Twain, Mark. Vintage Oversize Signed Photograph, 11 in. x 14 in., b/w, of the aging writer reclining in bed with pen and paper. Inscribed on the margin in black ink, *"To Mr. Frederic Buckeley Hyde, with the best wishes of Mark Twain, Oct/08"*. Some chipping to edges, and stain at the lower right corner; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23665) **$3,950**

Mark Twain matches wits with his cantankerous horse during a four-month trip to Hawaii

"[Can you] give me a day or two (or more, even, if possible,) to get time in with my horse? Because I am told the distance hence to Haiku is 15 miles – to prosecute which will be a matter of time, to my arrival, & possibly a matter of eternity. His strong suit is grace & personal comeliness, rather than velocity"

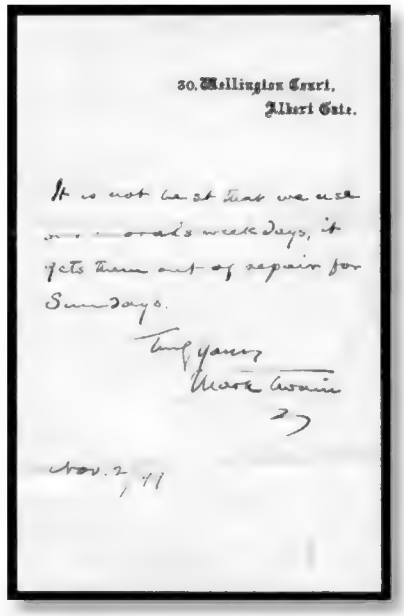


85. Twain, Mark. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Autograph Letter Signed Twice**, *"Saml Clemens"* and *"Mark Twain"*, Two pages (front and back), Octavo, dated April 26 [1866] from Wailuku Plantation on the island of Maui. In 1866, Twain traveled to Hawaii and spent four months touring the islands and writing dispatches home to his employer, the *Sacramento Union*. The following letter is written to *"Messrs Kimball"*, most certainly some local friends with whom he had become acquainted. Twain pens (in full):

> *"Gentlemen – Don't you think for a moment of going up on Haleakala* [the famed extinct volcano] *without giving me an opportunity of accompanying you! I have waited for & skirmished after some company for some time without avail, & now I hear that you will shortly be at Haiku. So I shall wait for you. Cannot you let me know, just as soon as you arrive, & give me a day or two (or more, even, if possible,) to get time in with my horse? Because I am told the distance hence to Haiku is 15 miles – to prosecute which will be a matter of time, to my arrival, & possibly a matter of eternity. His strong suit is grace & personal comeliness, rather than velocity.*
>
> *Yours very truly, Saml Clemens (Or 'Mark Twain', if you have forgotten my genuine name).*
>
> *My address is 'Wailuku Plantation'. (Original). I shall send two or three notes by different parties for fear one might miss fire – an idea suggested by my own native sagacity."*

Upon his arrival in Hawaii, Clemens hired a horse from a local livery. A temperamental animal, he was hardly out of sight of the livery stable when his horse showed the first of many eccentricities – that of entering every gate they came to, as he would later write. *"I had neither whip nor spur, and so I simply argued the case with him,"* but the horse resisted firmly. *"Within the next six hundred yards he crossed the street fourteen times and attempted thirteen gates."* Ultimately yielding to *"insult and abuse,"* the animal proceeded to *"take a straight course and after further persuasion, broke into a convulsive sort of canter, which had tree short steps in it and one long one"*. Later that evening, at the end of a long day's tour with a group of friends, Clemens horse realized he was near home. The horse *"threw his legs wildly out before and behind him, depressed his head, laid his ears back, and flew by the admiring crowd like a telegram"*. This was the first in a long series of equestrian troubles that Clemens encountered while touring the islands.

A charming letter from the young reporter, written in the years before he had risen to national fame. The dual signature is especially desirable. In fine condition. (#23770) **$9,500**



"It is not best that we use our morals week days, it gets them out of repair for Sundays"

86. Twain, Mark. Autograph Aphorism Signed, penned on a leaf of black-bordered mourning stationery, Octavo, dated November 2, 1899. *"It is not best that we use our morals week days, it gets them out of repair for Sundays. Truly yours, Mark Twain. Nov. 2/99"*. In fine condition. (#23690) **$6,950**

"We ought never to do wrong when other people are looking"

87. TWAIN, MARK. AUTOGRAPH APHORISM SIGNED, penned on a 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in. postcard with a color image of Stormfield, Mark Twain's residence in Redding, Connecticut. Undated. Twain pens on the verso in black ink, *"We ought never to do wrong when other people are looking. Truly yours, Mark Twain"*. In fine condition. (#23691) **$5,950**

Upon the retirement of his trusted Mount Vernon overseer William Pearce, George Washington begins the arduous search for a successor

88. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS PRESIDENT, Two pages, Folio, dated August 19, 1796 from Baltimore. Written to William Pearce, the superintendent of Mount Vernon. Washington pens (in full):

"Mr. Pearce,

At this place I have seen Mr. Thos. Ringgold, who is very desirous of availing himself of your testimony in his pending suit. I have told him, that my consent to this measure has been freely given — and that it depended entirely upon yourself, and the state of your health, whether you attended or not.-

Mentioning to him the probability of your quitting the Superintendence of my business, he said it was reported, that a person of the name of Cannon, who manages for Sam E Chew Esq. was about to leave that employ and that in his opinion, he was most excellenctly qualified for such a trust as mine. -

You know that it is not my inclination to part with you; but if you are decided on doing it, it will be better for both you & me (if I can get a suitable person for a successor) that it should take place at the usual time (the first of Jany.) than in March or April; when it is not probable, I should be able to find a competent character unengaged to superintend my concerns for the remainder of that year.

By these considerations, and understandings further, from Mr. Ringgold, that you are well acquainted with the person & character of Mr. Cannon, I am lead to request, if you should go to the Eastern shore, that you would ascertain with precision whether he means to quit Mr. Chew's service or not.-and if he does, and you (who know the nature of my concern so well) should be clearly of opinion that he is competent to the judicious management of them, that you would know whether he would undertake the trust, and on what terms;-for I never gave more than a hundd. pounds Virga. cury. to any except yourself-nor do I think I shall ever do it again to any other, whose character in this line, is not perfectly established.-

It is not my wish to entice Mr. Cannon (however deserving he may be) from Mr. Chew;-but he has thoughts of leaving that Gentleman, I may as well apply to him. If you do not continue another year—as anyone Else.-And it is necessary for me to hear from you as soon as possible on the subject; as some persons have, and others may offer as Managers.-

If you have not re-engaged Violet and Cash, fail not to use your utmost exertions to supply their places, especially from the best farming parts of the Eastern Shore, if it can be accomplished—A letter from you to me, written on the Eastern shore, will certainly get to hand if it is put into the line of My Post Rider.

I wish you well and am

Your friend,

G. Washington"

Thomas Ringgold, a planter from the Eastern shore of Maryland, was known as "a loose and dissipated character" (perhaps the root of his current legal troubles as mentioned in this letter). He had originally recommended his own manager, William Pearce, to Washington when the President was searching for a competent superintendent for his beloved Mount Vernon estate. When Pearce first came to interview with Washington for the position, he demanded 100 guineas a year. This seemed to Washington "more than my Mount Vernon estate" would justify, but Pearce stuck to the sum, and Washington was soon impressed with the man's meticulous attention to detail and his extensive knowledge of farming. It was only due to the onset of rheumatism that Pearce sought retirement from Mount Vernon, as he was having increasing difficulty in carrying out his daily duties.

Perhaps most timely about this letter is that it was written just one month to the day before Washington's famous Farewell Address was published (September 19, 1796), in which he expressed his thoughts on such subjects as the inseparable union of states and a plea for true neutrality for the nation. Partly written by Alexander Hamilton, though embodying all of Washington's highest principles, it has become one of the cornerstones of American political prose.

Of the effect his Farwell Address had on the American public, biographer Thomas Flexner writes,

"The Constitutional Convention had been unwilling to put any limit on how long the President might serve. Washington's decision to retire at the end of his second term was so climactic an act that the precedent he thus established was not violated for more than a century and then restored by a Constitutional Amendment.... He had gone against the precedents of history, which made his act the more remarkable, the more endearing."

For Washington, the Address had set the stage for his long awaited retirement, which he said would soon *"place me in the shades of Mount Vernon under my vine and fig tree...."*

A very nice two-page letter from Washington written as President, in which he attends to the business of Mount Vernon. Minor stains, and silked; overall, in very good condition. (#) **$25,000**

Baltimore 19th Augt 1796

Mr. Pearce,

At this place I have seen Mr. Nicholas Rieppe, who is very desirous of availing himself of your testimony in his pending suit. — I have told him, that my opinion of the value of your testimony greatly exceeds — and that I depended entirely upon yourself, and the state of your health, whether you attended or not. —

Reflecting to him the probable duration of your quitting the superintendance of my business, should it not be reported, that a person of the name of Carter, who Mr. Hopkins for Mr. Law Esq. was about to leave that employ — and that in his opinion, he was the most eligible character for such a trust as mine. —

You know that it is not my inclination to part with you; but if you are decided on doing it, it will be better for both you & me if I can get a suitable person for a successor, that it should take place at the usual time, (the first of April) than in harvest or April; after it is not probable, I should be able to find a competent character to be employed to superintend my concerns, for the remainder of that year.

Upon these considerations, and understanding further, from Mr. Rieppe, that you are acquainted with the person & character of Mr. Carter, I am led to request, if you should go to the Eastern Shore, that you would ascertain with precision whether he means to quit Mr. Law's service or not. — and if he does, and you who know the nature of my concerns so well) should be clearly of opinion that he is competent to the judicious management of them, that you would know whether he would undertake the trust, and on what terms, — for I never gave more than a hundred pounds Virginia currency to any except Mr. Lund Washington — nor do I think I can ever do it, or more to anyone whose character in this line, is not perfectly established. —

It is not my wish to entice Mr. Carter (for never desiring he may be) from Mr. Law — but if he has the right of leaving that Gentleman, I may as well apply to him, if you do not continue as long as I may see any one else. — And it is necessary for me to hear from you as soon as possible on this subject; as some persons have, and others may, offer as Manager. —

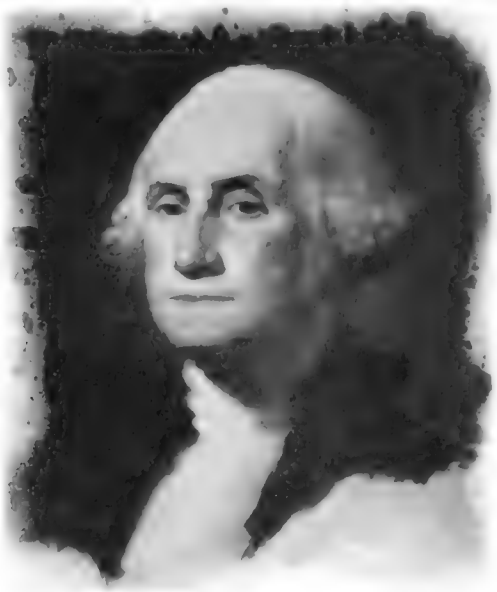
If you have not engaged Violet, and Cash, I will do my utmost exertions to supply their places, especially from the best farms on the Eastern Shore, if it can be accomplished. — A letter from you to me, written on the Eastern neck, will certainly get to my hands if it is put into the care of Mr. Post Rider.

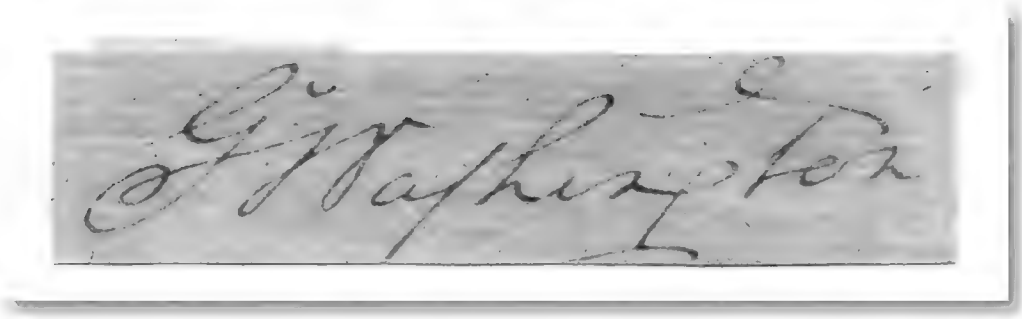
I wish you much and am

Your friend

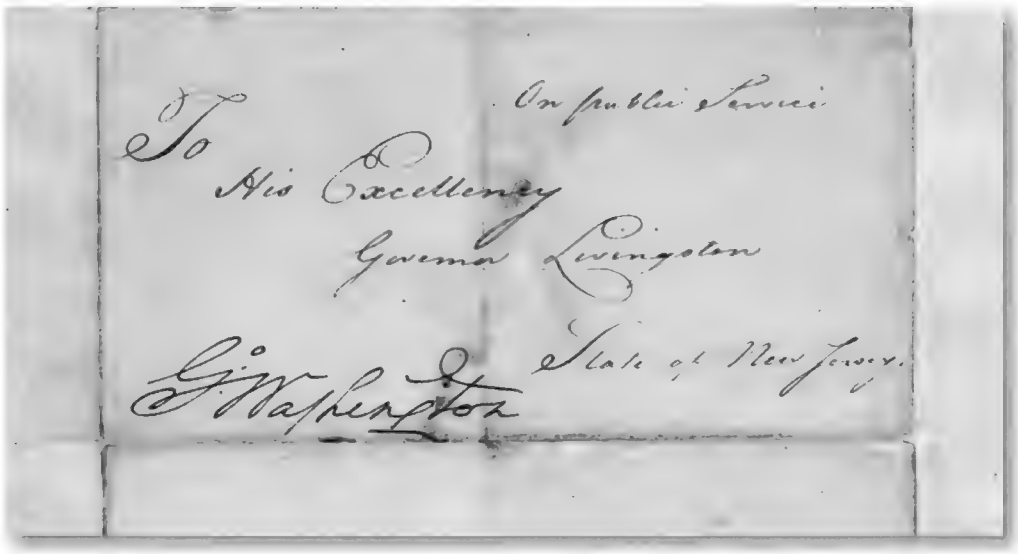
Go. Washington

Mr. Wm. Pearce

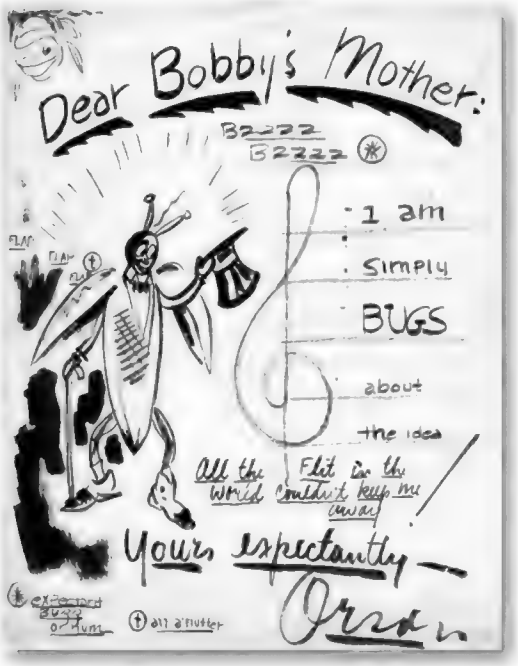




89. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **BOLD SIGNATURE** penned on a 2 3/4 in. x 3/4 in. leaf, *"G°: Washington"*, tipped to a larger archival backing leaf. In fine condition. (#23737) **$4,950**



90. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. SIGNED ADDRESS OVERLEAF, One page, Folio, being an address panel directed to *"His Excellency Governor Livingston, State of New Jersey"*. **William Livingston** (1723-1790), a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and a signer of the Constitution, served as the first governor of New Jersey from 1776 until his death in 1790. His son-in-law, John Jay, became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was also governor of New York. The address overleaf is boldly signed at the lower left corner of the address field, *"G°: Washington"*. Archival repair to fold separations, and minor stains; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23782) **$6,950**



91. WELLES, ORSON. 1915-1985. American film actor and director. **EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED**, One page, Quarto, housed in a custom slipcase with gold gild lettering, identifying it as produced sometime around 1936-37 for Hazel Felman Buchbinder, mother of Robert Buchbinder, a friend of Orson's when he was a student at The Todd School in Woodstock, Illinois. Welles has drawn a merry bee or grasshopper in top hat and cane, and written *"Dear Bobby's Mother: Bzzzz Bzzzz, I am simply BUGS about the idea. All the Flit in the world couldn't keep me away! Yours expectantly – Orson"*. This rare early piece dates from the very first days of Welles' Mercury Theater broadcasts. One year later, Orson Welles would stage a radio rendidion of H.G. Wells' science fiction classic *War of the Worlds* (October 30, 1938), which resulted in a national panic. In fine condition. (#23661) **$2,500**

The Thirteenth Amendment
that never became law

An amendment guaranteeing slavery in the states where it already existed, passed by Congress on March 2, 1861, and sent to the states for ratification by Pres. Abraham Lincoln

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State"

92. Lincoln, Abraham. Historic Executive Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, Washington, March 16, 1861. Addressed *"To His Excellency, The Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord"* - **Ichabod Goodwin** (1794-1882), who served until June 4, 1861, the inauguration day of his successor. Countersigned by Secretary of State **William H. Seward**. The letter states (in full):

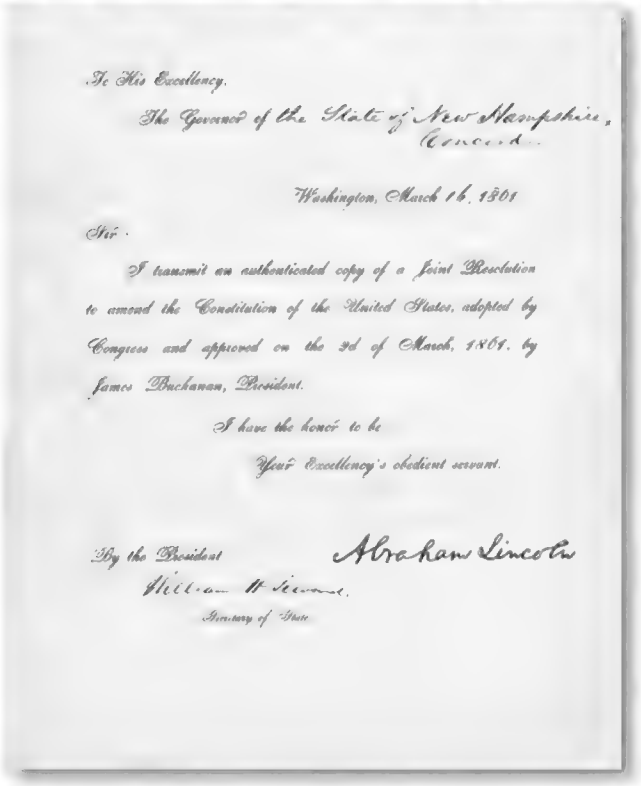
> *"To His Excellency, The Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, Washington, March 16, 1861.*
>
> *Sir: I transmit an authenticated copy of a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress and approved on the 2d of March, 1861, by James Buchanan, President. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,*
>
> *Abraham Lincoln"*

A desire to avoid a war between the states accounted for efforts at compromise on the slavery question. Sen. John J. Crittenden constructed a plan in which he proposed a series of amendments to the Constitution. In their final form, these amendments would have guaranteed slavery in the states against future interference by the national government, and prohibited slavery in territories north of 36° 30' , among other restrictions. These constitutional amendments were to be valid for all time - no future amendment could override them.

Party leaders were urged to accept this "compromise" to avoid a secession panic on Wall Street, which would have deepened into another depression. However, President-Elect Lincoln wrote to key senators and congressmen from Springfield, Illinois: *"Entertain no proposition for a compromise in regard to the extension of slavery. The tug has to come, & better now, than any time hereafter"*. Lincoln was convinced that Crittenden's compromise would lose everything gained in the election of 1860; he saw it as *"the high-road to a slave empire"*. He wrote: *"If we surrender, it is the end of us. They will repeat the experiment upon us ad libitum. A year will not pass, till we shall have to take Cuba as a condition upon which they will stay in the Union."*

Following Lincoln's advice, all Senate Republicans voted against the Crittenden compromise, where it was rejected by a vote of 25-23 (January 16, 1861). It appeared that no compromise could undo the event that triggered secession: Lincoln's election by a solid North.

Two further efforts at conciliation were forthcoming, both of which received Seward's active and Lincoln's passive endorsement: (1) a resolution calling for faithful obedience to the fugitive slave law and repeal of personal liberty laws in conflict with it. The resolution passed the House on February 27, 1861, with the support of about half the Republican representatives; and (2) a proposed Thirteenth Amendment


To His Excellency.
The Governor of the State of New Hampshire,
Concord.
Washington, March 16, 1861
Sir.
I transmit an authenticated copy of a Joint Resolution
to amend the Constitution of the United States, adopted by
Congress and approved on the 2d of March, 1861. by
James Buchanan, President.
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obedient servant.
By the President Abraham Lincoln
William H Seward.
Secretary of State.

to the Constitution, guaranteeing slavery in the states against any future interference by the federal government. The Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution provided:

> ***"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."***

After a vigorous debate, the Amendment passed both the House (February 28, 1861) and the Senate (in the early morning hours of March 4, 1861, after a tie-breaking vote by Vice President Breckinridge). The joint resolution was then sent to the states for ratification. Shortly before 1 p.m. that afternoon of March 4, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President. In his Inaugural Address, Lincoln stated that he believed the present Constitution could not be much improved, and thought it best that it the document not be amended, though he was willing to allow the passage of the amendment guaranteeing slavery where it already existed in the Southern states.

On March 16, 1861, President Lincoln transmitted authenticated copies of the joint resolution to each of the state governors. However, the proposed amendment was never approved by the states. The intervention of the war - commencing with the firing upon Ft. Sumter (April 12, 1861) - saw to that. On April 15th, Lincoln publicly issued a proclamation declaring that an insurrection existed, and called out 75,000 militia from the various Northern states.

An important historical document recalling the last desperate attempt of the government to avoid secession of the Southern states. In very fine condition, and housed in a custom morocco slipcase. (#)

$95,000

Interested collectors please call for more information, including a broader discussion of this important historical event and the significance of this piece.

Writing the very day after his wedding, President Woodrow Wilson shares his profound happiness and contentment with his daughter as he begins his honeymoon with Edith, America's new First Lady

"I need not tell you how happy we are. You know Edith and can imagine my delight in her, and she, dear, splendid lady, seems as happy as I am, bless her heart"

93. WILSON, WOODROW. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). **SUPERB AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED** *"Father"* **AS PRESIDENT**, Three pages, Octavo, on *"The Homestead – Hot Springs, Virginia"* letterhead stationery, dated December 19, 1915 – the day following his marriage to Edith. Written to one of his daughters, though most certainly to Eleanor, the youngest. Also includes a **HANDWRITTEN NOTE SIGNED** by the new First Lady **Edith Bolling Galt Wilson**, penned at the close of the letter. Wilson pens (in full):

"My darling little Daughter,

Here we are, all safe and sound – and happy, deeply happy. We were too early for our train when we left the house, so we went for a ride and then round about to the long bridge and over the river to Alexandria, where we had all along planned to meet the train. We were just about in time there but the train was a few minutes late – so we had to sit in the auto about twenty minutes, guarded by a big squad of Secret Service men. We had done the unexpected; there was no crowd at the Station. When our car came along, attached to the second section of the train, we got quietly off, chaperoned by the faithful Hoover [Irving Hood Hoover, Chief Usher of the White House], *and the journey was begun without incident. The ride was an easy one; we took breakfast on the car just before arriving, and are now (11 a.m.) comfortably settled in delightful quiet rooms in which we can have all the privacy and comfort we desire. We are both perfectly well, though very tired and delighted to have a chance to loaf and rest.*

I need not tell you how happy we are. You know Edith and can imagine my delight in her, and she, dear, splendid lady, seems as happy as I am, bless her heart. She unites with me in dear love to all.

Your devoted
Father

The weather is cold here but clear and fine"

Just beneath, Edith pens a few words to her new step-daughter:

"May I held [?] *just this little word dear little 'Daughter' to send you each one my love, and thank you for your unchanging sweetness to me – We miss you dear ones but are so happy we can't express it.*

Always,
Edith"

On August 16, 1914, Pres. Wilson lost his first wife, Ellen, to Bright's disease. The President was devastated, to the point that he confided to aide E.M. House that he hoped to be assassinated. But the pressing work of government remained, and he dutifully tackled his work with a solemn perseverance.

His grief was severe, but thankfully short. As spring fell upon Washington in 1915, Wilson met a well-known Washington widow by the name of Edith Bolling Galt in a chance meeting at the White House in March (Mrs. Galt had befriended Helen Bones, the President's cousin who was then serving as White House hostess). The wife of a successful Washington jeweler who died in 1908, Mrs. Galt was the daughter of William Bolling, a highly-respected circuit court judge, and could trace her bloodline back to Pocahontas, her great-grandmother.

Wilson was instantly smitten with the bubbly socialite, and proposed almost impulsively that May. Edith consented in July, but the engagement remained secret until October. As news of the courtship became public, the couple became a national sensation.

The December 18 wedding was held at Edith's house, in the parlor fronting on Twentieth Street. Ike Hoover had arranged the floral decorations, as well as the buffet served after the ceremony for the 40 guests made up almost exclusively of members of the Wilson and Galt families.

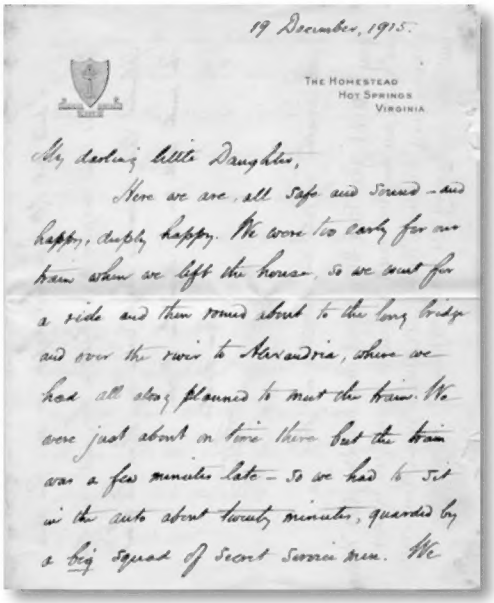
Afterwards the Wilsons escaped reporters, shunning the Union Station and motoring incognito to board the train at Alexandria. At Hot Springs they enjoyed a rare two weeks of privacy and a chance to *"loaf and rest"*, as the President writes in this letter. Wilson enjoyed his honeymoon through the New Year, until continued German attacks on merchant shipping compelled him to return to Washington on January 4.

Wilson was one of just three Presidents to marry while in office. John Tyler married his second wife, Julia Gardner, in the third year of his only term in office (1844) after the death of his first wife in 1841. Pres. Grover Cleveland, at 49 nearly a life-long bachelor (!), married young Francis Folsom, a family friend, in the second year of his first term (1886). Of the three, only Cleveland was married in the White House itself.

An excellent and highly personal letter from the newly-married President and the First Lady. Edith became an active First Lady and White House hostess. Cognizant of her status as a role model for American wives, she set an example for the country by observing the strict rationing guides of World War I. After Wilson's stroke in 1919, she carefully screened all matters of state for the bedridden President, and tenderly nursed him until his death in 1921.

In very fine condition. Woodrow Wilson autograph letters signed as President are extremely uncommon; this wonderful missive is agruably the finest example ever made available to collectors. (#23736)

$15,000



19 December, 1915.

THE HOMESTEAD
HOT SPRINGS
VIRGINIA

My darling little Daughter,

Here we are, all safe and sound - and happy, deeply happy. We were too early for our train when we left the house, so we went for a ride and then rowed about to the long bridge and over the river to Alexandria, where we had all along planned to meet the train. We were just about on time there but the train was a few minutes late - so we had to sit in the auto about twenty minutes, guarded by a big squad of Secret Service men. We had done the unexpected: there was no crowd at the station. When our car came along, attached to the second section of the train, we got quietly off, chaperoned by the faithful Hoover, and the journey was begun without incident. The ride was an easy one; we took breakfast on the car just before arriving, and are now (11 A.M.) comfortably settled in delightful quiet rooms in which we can have all the privacy and comfort we desire. We are both perfectly well, though very tired and delighted to have a chance to loaf and rest.

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Your devoted
Father

The weather is cold here but clear and fine. May I hold just this little word dear little "Daughter" to send you back our love and thanks for your welcoming Sweetness to me - We miss you dear ones but are so happy we can't express it. Devotedly.

Orville Wright signed photograph, dated on the 25th anniversary of the Wright Brothers historic first flight

94. Wright, Orville. 1871-1948. U.S. aviation pioneer. **Handsome Oversize Photograph**, 10 3/4 in. x 13 3/4 in. (the image being 7 1/4 in. x 9 1/4 in.), sepia-tone, a fantastic formal portrait of one of the most famous Americans of the 20th century. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To A. Pendleton Taliaferro Jr., from Orville Wright, December 17, 1928."* 25 years earlier to the day, Orville Wright, together with his brother Wilbur, achieved the first successful manned flight from level ground in their Wright Flyer I (with Orville at the controls) at Kill Devil Hills, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, when the machine stayed in the air 59 seconds and traveled 852 feet. This month marks the 100th anniversary of their historic flight. Slight silvering on right side of the photograph; overall, in very fine condition. (#23784) **$4,950**

Wilbur Wright discusses engine specifications and longevity for the Wright Flyer with Lt. Henry "Hap" Arnold, then testing the airplane for the U.S. Signal Corps.

95. WRIGHT, WILBUR. 1867-1912. U.S. aviation pioneer. **RARE AND HISTORIC TYPED LETTER SIGNED**, Two pages, Quarto, on *"The Wright Company, Dayton, Ohio"* letterhead stationery, dated November 10, 1911. Written to Lt. **Henry "Hap" Arnold**, who had been one of the first two officers sent by the Army to Orville Wright to learn to fly. He was trained just six months prior to the date of this letter (May, 1911) at the Wright's flying school at Simms Station, Dayton, Ohio. Arnold would go on to become a general in the Army Air Corps during WWII, and is credited with founding the modern U.S. Air Force.

On November 6, 1911 Lt. Arnold wrote to the Wrights, concerned that the model B did not carry enough weight or climb fast enough for military use. Among other modifications, he suggested increasing engine power and propeller revolutions to maximize performance. Wilber here responds to Arnold's ideas, and explains how to care for and tune the four-cylinder engines to squeeze the most power out of them. Wilbur writes (in full):

"Dear Lieutenant:

Your letter of recent date seems to have disappeared and it is possible that it is lying at Kitty Hawk. I am answering the main points of the letter as I remember them.

The screws on the 'B' machine should run inside a closed shed 425 turns per minute. With an old motor in good condition they have been run more than 440 turns per minute. If the result is below 410 the motor is palpably in need of attention. Each five

turns per minute indicates a difference of one horse power, but as the screws may vary a trifle after they have been out a while, a variation of five is not abnormal. The motors gain in power as they become older if well cared for, the gain at the end of the year being about three horse power. It is very important that the motor should never be run without plenty of water in the radiator, and oil in the tank. If the motor overheats the cylinders warp a trifle and a month may elapse before the motor again comes up to the old mark. Mr. Coffyn at Detroit recently carried three men and a set of hydroplanes, a total load of more than 600 lbs. above weight of machine. If you will time the motor or screws indoors and give us the result of the test last preceding the time when the water begins to boil, we can tell you whether or not the motor is all right. Always stop as soon as the water begins to boil. It is best to repeat the test several times to make sure of the results. It is very important in a new motor that the spark should not be advanced more than three inches as measured on the fly wheel. On an old motor three and one half inches is all right.

The propellers and chains have a large factor of safety and if the sudden jerks are avoided, will easily carry 25% more power than our present motors give.

I do not now remember any other points upon which you wished information, but we are always pleased to have you ask for any needed information and to have you tell us from time to time what things about the machine you find unsatisfactory, or capable of being changed to afford better satisfaction.

Yours truly,

Wilbur Wright"

The Wright Model B was built by the newly-formed Wright Company between 1910-1914, and was the very first mass-produced airplane. Initially called the "headless Wright" due to the absence of a canard (a feature of all previous Wright Flyers), it had a 38 1/2 foot wingspan and weighed fully 1,250 lbs. The single rear elevator, situated behind the twin rudder, further distinguished this aircraft from earlier Wright biplanes, and gave it better longitudinal stability. Perhaps most striking, the Model B had wheeled landing gear which gave the plane better flexibility to operate on various types of terrain, and did not require the aircraft to be launched from a rail.

The U.S. Army Signal Corps purchased two of the Model Bs in the Spring of 1911, and sent Arnold (then anxious to be transferred out of the infantry) and Lt Thomas Milling to Dayton for flight training. For the next year, the two fledgling aviators learned to pilot and service the Model B. They also set up their own training regimen for the next generation of Army flyers, and tested the airplane for safety and improvements. At the time this letter was written, Arnold was enroute to Augusta, Georgia, in hopes of better flying weather during the winter months.

Wilbur never lived to see the modern development of the airplane; he died of typhoid fever on May 30, 1912. As the more reserved of the two entrepreneurial brothers, Wilbur's extant letters are few, and his early death renders his letters even more rare. The association with Hap Arnold in this letter, coupled with the fantastic technical content and the mention of their proving grounds at Kitty Hawk, makes this one of the finest Wilber Wright letters extant. In fine condition. Originally acquired from the estate of Gen. H.H. "Hap" Arnold. (#23755) **$49,500**

Wilbur Wright discusses the Wright Flyer with Lt. Henry "Hap" Arnold

To secure prompt attention address all Communications to the Company

WILBUR WRIGHT, *President*
ORVILLE WRIGHT, *Vice-President*
ANDREW FREEDMAN, *Vice-President*
A. F. HARMER, *Secretary-Treasurer*
F. R. RUSSELL, *Manager*

THE WRIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

Cable Address "WRITOPLANE"
New York Office 527 Fifth Ave.

Nov. 10, 1911.

Lieut. H. H. Arnold,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lieutenant:-

Your letter of recent date seems to have disappeared and it is possible that it is lying at Kitty Hawk. I am answering the main points of the letter as I remember them.

The screws on the "B" machine should run inside a closed shed 425 turns per minute. With an old motor in good condition they have been run more than 440 turns per minute. If the result is below 410 the motor is palpably in need of attention. Each five turns per minute indicates a difference of one horse power, but as the screws may vary a trifle after they have been out a while, a variation of five is not abnormal. The motors gain in power as they become older if well cared for, the gain at the end of the year being about three horse power. It is very important that the motor should never be run without plenty of water in the radiator, and oil in the tank. If the motor overheats the cylinders warp a trifle and a month may elapse before the motor again comes up to the old mark. Mr. Coffyn at Detroit recently carried three men and a set of hydroplanes, a total load of more than 600 lbs. above weight of machine. If you will time the motor on screws indoors and give us the result of the test last preceding the time when the

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THE WRIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

Cable Address "WRITOPLANE"
New York Office 527 Fifth Ave.

Lieut. Arnold--cont'd.

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Yours truly,
Wilbur Wright.

Traveller – the horse that carried Robert E. Lee from the first battles of the Civil War through the surrender at Appomattox

Item #55

"I purchased [Traveller] *in the mountains of Virginia in the autumn of 1861, and he has been my patient follower ever since… He carried me through the seven days battle around Richmond, the Second Manassas, at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the last day at Chancellorsville, to Penna, at Gettysburg, and back to the Rappahannock. From the commencement of the campaign in 1864 at Orange, till its close around Petersburg, the saddle was scarcely off his back, as he passed through the fire of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbour, and across the James River. He was almost in daily requisition in the winter of 1864-'65 on the long line defenses from the Chickahominy north of Richmond, to Hatcher's run south of the Appomattox, 35 miles in length; and in 1865 bore me to the final days at Appomattox Ct. House. You must know the comfort he is to me in my present retirement…"*